

PEOPLE: German... Slo...

PARIS: Thursday, variable with...  
LONDON: Thursday, cloudy with...  
NEW YORK: Thursday...

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Algeria	4.00	Iran	175.00	Nigeria	70.00
Australia	13.50	Israel	15.75	Norway	4.00
Belgium	23.00	Italy	700.00	Portugal	40.00
Canada	1.10	Japan	230.00	Spain	40.00
Cyprus	400.00	Kuwait	400.00	Sweden	4.00
Denmark	5.00	Lebanon	400.00	Switzerland	120.00
Egypt	75.00	Lithuania	30.00	Turkey	2.50
France	4.00	Madagascar	32.00	U.A.R.	6.00
Germany	1.00	Mali	22.00	U.S. (for)	30.00
Greece	25.00	Morocco	3.50	Yugoslavia	20.00

## nian Jets Raid as of Baghdad cow Denies Tehran Report t Russia Offered Arms Aid

By K. Hindy  
Associated Press  
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Jordanian officials in Amman said King Hussein and President Abdullah Saleh of Yemen, in a telephone conversation, affirmed their countries' "pan-Arab support of the Iraqi people in their efforts to regain their rights over their territories and waters." Iraq, Jordan and Yemen are Arab nations while Iran is Persian.  
Iraq was reported to have received five shiploads of Soviet-made military spare parts and ammunition through Jordan's Aqaba port since the outbreak of the war. The pro-Soviet Southern Yemen is providing its port facilities for cargo ships carrying supplies to Iraq through Aqaba, sources to Beirut said.  
A Kuwaiti newspaper, Al-Anba, said Iraq had asked France to provide it with ground-to-air missiles to protect the French-built nuclear reactor on the outskirts of Baghdad. It quoted well-informed, but unidentified Arab sources in Paris. Iranian jets bombed the nuclear complex last week but the French Embassy in Baghdad said the reactor was not damaged.

VIENNA (AP) — A summit conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, scheduled for early next month in Baghdad, has been indefinitely postponed, the Iraqi Embassy announced here Wednesday.  
Iranian Envoy Recalled  
MOSCOW (AP) — Iranian Ambassador Mohammed Mokri has returned to Tehran after being recalled by the revolutionary government, an embassy spokesman said Wednesday. Tehran radio announced last Thursday that Mr. Mokri was being ordered home for making an unauthorized "visit" for an Iran-Iraq cease-fire during a Moscow press conference Sept. 29.

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Iran's deposed royal family plans to proclaim Cyrus Reza Pahlavi the new shah of Iran on Oct. 31, his 20th birthday, diplomats and Iranian exiles said on Wednesday.  
They said that the ceremony will take place in Cairo, where the exiled Pahlavi family is based. In his will, published after his death in the Egyptian capital in July, the shah stipulated that Prince Reza, his elder son, should succeed him.  
The decision to formally reassert the Iranian monarchy's claim to power came amid reports of improving relations between the late shah's royalist supporters and other Iranian opposition groups in exile. The move toward unity reflects Iranian emigres' hopes to capitalize on the Iran-Iraq war to improve their prospects of regaining power, a diplomat said.  
French sources believe that the

exiles have been hurt by failing to dissociate themselves from Iraq. The Pahlavis, by contrast, denounced the Iraqi invasion and Prince Reza, a U.S.-trained fighter pilot, offered his services to the Iranian armed forces against Iraq, but the revolutionary regime ignored the offer.  
Negotiating Front  
The main emigre groups — which reportedly are trying to negotiate the formation of a broad front — support the restoration of a Pahlavi as a constitutional monarch.  
Despite the emigres' bid for unity and wider recognition, France Wednesday moved to limit the political activities of a prominent opposition spokesman, Shapur Bakhtiar, the late shah's last premier.  
The state-owned French radio announced that Mr. Bakhtiar had agreed to a French government request to cancel a planned broadcast on France-Inter radio.

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service  
CAIRO — Ten years ago, when Anwar Sadat stepped into the political void left by the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser, many Egyptians and foreign diplomats viewed him as an interim figurehead, one who would be replaced in time by a more competent leader.  
Today President Sadat governs Egypt in a virtuoso solo performance that has indelibly marked all the Middle East as well as his own country. Mr. Sadat served twice as President. Nasser's vice president and obediently carried out his policies. When he succeeded Nasser, he reversed the machinery of Nasserism but did not yield the authority.  
Mr. Sadat, 61, was chosen to succeed Nasser partly because it was thought he would not offend the Kremlin. He then changed Egypt from Moscow's model client in the Middle East to the strongest Arab ally of the United States. He dismantled Nasser's repressive security apparatus and introduced cautious changes in the democratic pattern. He has tried to galvanize stagnating state-owned industry by encouraging foreign investment and private enterprise.  
Most dramatically, Mr. Sadat

has gambled on peace with Israel and withstood the ensuing hostility of other Arabs. He has swept the overwhelming majority of Egyptians along with him by jettisoning Nasser's costly pan-Arabism in favor of Egyptian nationalism.  
Election Chances Good  
"I am confident that if a fair election in Egypt were held tomorrow, Sadat would win against anyone, and that's a fair endorsement of a 10-year-old regime," a Western European diplomat ventured.  
Yet Mr. Sadat's record is flawed, for his program remains incomplete. His campaign to win the Palestinians some measure of autonomy has bogged down, exposing him to Arab charges that he made a deal with Israel. He will not get back the final third of the Sinai Peninsula until 1982. He has yet to persuade the rest of the Arab world that Israel is a reality in the region.  
His claim to a Western-style democracy has been marred by petty reprisals against real or imagined dissenters. And his economic open-door policy has proved to be a revolving door for some foreign investors, defeated by Egypt's formidable bureaucracy.  
Mr. Sadat is most vulnerable for having failed so far to come to terms with rising prices, food shortages and poor housing.  
This inability to deliver on his economic promises has eroded Mr. Sadat's credibility. A young



Iranian prisoners of war being held at Azubair, Iraq, were shown to journalists on Wednesday.

## 20 to 25 Soviet Dead a Week Kabul Nurse Tells of Casualties

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service  
NEW DELHI — An average of 20 to 25 bodies of Soviet soldiers are being shipped in double-lined coffins each week from the central morgue in Kabul, according to an Afghan nurse who two weeks ago left her job at the military hospital where the morgue is situated.  
The nurse, Nili Rahim Panjsheri, had worked for a year in the surgical, neurological and general nursing services section of the Armed Forces Medical Science Academy Hospital for a year before she left for India on Sept. 24. The 26-year-old woman said that the pathology laboratory at the Soviet-built hospital was the only one in the country and that she presumed all Soviet casualties whose bodies were recovered passed through it.  
Miss Panjsheri said most of the patients were Afghan troops, whose complaints ranged from what she described as malingering back aches to bullet and grenade wounds. She could not give exactly the numbers of Afghan deaths, but said that in one ward where she was assigned some 30 men died each week. There were at least six such wards.  
These dead were wrapped in shrouds and, if unclaimed by their families within a day, were buried at a newly constructed military cemetery called the Hill of the Martyrs.  
The Soviet dead, she said, were placed in curved wooden coffins that were then put into metal boxes, which, she said, were being manufactured at the Jangalak industrial complex, a Soviet-fi-

where Soviet military were treated by 35 Soviet nurses.  
Nonetheless, she said that she managed to develop personal relationships with some of the Soviet nurses and doctors and that on one occasion last July she saw in the morgue the body of a Soviet general who had been killed by a shot through the mouth and whose eyes had been gouged out. He was killed in the Panjshir Valley. She could not remember his name.  
Ears Sliced Off  
She saw other instances of mutilation in treating the Afghan wounded, saying that a number of both the dead and wounded had had their ears sliced off. From her own observations of the Afghan cases, she said she thought that most injuries were the result of either mines or overturned vehicles.  
The second category was from the shrapnel of grenades or mines followed by bullet wounds. She said there were some knife and ax wounds as well and in one instance the hospital treated dozens of Afghan soldiers who had been accidentally shelled by Soviet artillery.  
Miss Panjsheri said that when she left, the hospital was being run entirely by Soviet administrators and doctors although Afghans formed most of the junior staff, with 180 nurses and about 100 ward doctors.  
She said that in recent weeks there had been an increase in both the numbers of Afghan wounded and Soviet and Afghan dead. She said casualties were coming largely from three areas, Laghman and Logar provinces and the Panjshir Valley.  
As for reports issued by guerrilla groups that they killed 1,500 Soviet and Afghan troops last month in repulsing a government sweep of the Panjshir Valley, she said she could not establish a specific figure but that she had treated some Afghans who had been shot there and one of them had told her he had seen 35 Soviet troops captured and that the guerrillas had run a chain through the oases of these captives.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, during his months of asylum in France, was politically active, but France's Foreign Ministry reportedly is alarmed about possible reprisals against French nationals in Iran if France permits the Iranian opposition to operate visibly in France during the Iran-Iraq war.  
The French government also is skeptical of emigre opposition groups' chances of regaining power in Iran, diplomatic sources said, adding that France does not want to offend Iranian factions already in power.  
President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and the armed forces that remain in Iran are well placed to gain political strength, in the French view, if Iran is successful in its war with Iraq. French experts are understood to believe that the ruling factions, which have been the main internal rivals to Iran's religious parties, could emerge from the

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt saluting during a recent military parade in Cairo. With him are Vice President Hosny Mubarak, left, and the defense minister, Gen. Ahmed Badawi.

woman, jostling to buy chickens at a state-run market in Giza Square, remarked: "Sadat is very smart in his international moves but inside Egypt I do not think he really understands the sufferings of the Egyptian people."  
Having shown his mettle to 1971 by locking up pro-Moscow rivals, including Ali Sabry, whom he ousted as vice president, Mr. Sadat revealed his flair for the unexpected when he expelled 17,000 Soviet advisers, by his count, in July 1972.  
His stature soared at home with the surprise assault he

## Would Share Surveillance Data U.S. Offers Military Aid To More States in Gulf

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — A week after sending radar surveillance command planes to Saudi Arabia, the United States said Wednesday that it was willing to supply military assistance to other Gulf nations so long as they stay out of the Iran-Iraq conflict.  
Following a major policy speech Tuesday by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, a State Department spokesman said Wednesday that the United States would share with other nations in the Gulf region the information that is collected by the four planes, called AWACS, sent to Saudi Arabia.  
Mr. Warren said Tuesday that the Gulf nations "deserve our help, when they ask for it, in deterring the possibility of unprovoked attack." He said that the United States would "respond to requests for assistance from oobelligerent friends in the area who feel threatened by the conflict."  
High-ranking State Department officials said that U.S. ambassadors in countries such as Oman, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have been instructed to tell their host governments of Washington's readiness to supply them with coverage from the four AWACS planes now in Saudi Arabia, to provide additional surveillance planes, ground radar and other purely defensive equipment, to help protect them from an Iranian air attack.  
The officials said that the U.S. offer was contingent on the recipients' avoiding any direct or indirect involvement in the Iran-Iraq conflict. They said that U.S. diplomats had had intensive discussions with virtually every country in the region, urging them to stay out of the dispute.

Little Success in Jordan  
This U.S. policy has had little success, however, with King Hussein of Jordan, long viewed as one of the United States' closest friends in the Arab world.  
King Hussein has been more open to his support of Iraq than any other Arab leader, and has undertaken to step up the shipment of food and other civilian supplies to Iraq by commandeering civilian trucks in Jordan.  
But the State Department said Tuesday that so far, there was no indication that Jordan had provided military assistance to Iraq. To underline its concern on this point the United States reminded Jordan that U.S.-made military supplies cannot be given to Iraq without U.S. permission, which will not be granted.  
The offer to the other Gulf states so far is only in the preliminary stage, officials said. No government other than Saudi Arabia has asked for help, and officials were not able to say whether the United States would provide so-called "lethal" equipment, such as U.S.-manned fighter planes, which have not been offered to Saudi Arabia. The Saudi Arabians have a large U.S.-trained air force.

pendence on Soviet arms, needs continued Soviet supplies in its war with Iran.  
The treaty was signed shortly after Syria became the first Arab country to side openly with Iran in the Iran-Iraq conflict. Syria has had close links with Iran. Both countries dislike Iraq, and Syria is governed by an Alawite minority sect that identifies itself with the Shiite Muslims ruling in Iran.  
Main Topic  
The Kremlin has condemned the Iran-Iraq conflict as damaging to Arab unity against the United States and Israel and officially proclaimed itself neutral.  
Although the war figures as a main Syrian-Soviet topic of discussion, the Russians likely will be looking beyond the Assad visit to expected separate missions in Moscow soon by Afghan Marxist leader Babrak Karmal and Jordan's King Hussein.  
Mr. Babrak's impending visit, front-paged two days ago by the official press, is seen as showing Soviet confidence they have stabilized the political and military situation inside Afghanistan enough to bring Mr. Babrak out of the seclusion he has been in since the Soviet intervention last December.  
Hussein's Role  
But both foreign embassies and the Russians themselves seem likely to pay much closer attention to King Hussein, who in the aftermath of the Camp David peace treaty has taken an increasingly activist and independent role in siding with the other Arab states against Israel and Egypt.  
King Hussein last week in Moscow in 1976, when he unsuccessfully sought to buy a Soviet air defense system. Now, he has been actively drumming up support for Iraq in its war with Iran, efforts that Moscow seems sure to applaud in private.

Western View  
[Western diplomats in Paris said that Syria apparently signed the pact, which the Soviet Union has been advocating for years, because Mr. Assad believes that the gesture will counter impressions that his regime is isolated domestically, in the Arab world and vis-a-vis Israel. (Mr. Assad's forces face almost open rebellion by the conservative Moslem Brotherhood, and the treaty is likely to increase leftist support. Syria also seeks to reduce its isolation in the Arab world in which it — along with Southern Yemen, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Libya — is a hardline minority. Earlier, Syria improved its ties with Libya, which is also close to the Soviet Union.)  
[The Soviet Union, the diplomats said, in signing risks offending Iraq, one of its major Arab clients and a bitter rival of neighboring Syria. However, Iraq, which signed a friendship treaty in 1972 but has been trying to reduce de-

Russians Deny Raid  
Over Chinese Border  
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union broke its silence Wednesday on Chinese reports that a Soviet Army patrol crossed its border and clashed with Chinese border guards, saying: "These kinds of questions are so ridiculous that we cannot comment."  
A spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry issued the statement in response to charges by Peking that a four-man Soviet patrol crossed the Argun River from Mongolia on Sunday and killed two persons.



Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev greets Syrian President Hafez al-Assad when he arrived in Moscow Wednesday on a visit.

## Russia, Syria Sign Friendship Treaty

By Kevin Klose  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — In a major reassertion of Soviet influence in the Middle East, the Kremlin and Syria Wednesday night signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation that binds the countries to close military and economic ties.  
The treaty calls for continued cooperation in the military field, Tass said, in language similar that used in Soviet treaties signed over the years with Iraq, Afghanistan and key Third World capitals.  
The pact also calls for mutual consultations on threats to each other's security, or violations of peace and security "in the whole world," a clause not seen before in such a document, according to some observers in Moscow. The two capitals are to "coordinate their positions and cooperate in order to remove the threat and restore peace."  
President Leonid Brezhnev restated Moscow's neutrality in a toast honoring President Hafez al-Assad, his treaty co-signer, saying: "We are not going to intervene in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. We stand for its earliest political settlement by the efforts of the two sides." But, reflecting both Kremlin confidence and its own vital interests in the region, he asserted an implicit warning to the United States: "We resolutely say to others: Hands off these events."  
The agreement marks the start of Soviet diplomacy aimed at improving Moscow's position in the region after a period of caution following the Camp David peace accords.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt saluting during a recent military parade in Cairo. With him are Vice President Hosny Mubarak, left, and the defense minister, Gen. Ahmed Badawi.

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt saluting during a recent military parade in Cairo. With him are Vice President Hosny Mubarak, left, and the defense minister, Gen. Ahmed Badawi.



## Government, Police Accused

## Recriminations Begin Over Paris Bombing

By Richard Eder

New York Times Service

PARIS — The impulse toward a kind of unified national anger that followed the bombing Friday of a Jewish synagogue here is beginning to unravel into irritability.

It is premature to say that the shock is over. The killing and maiming outside the synagogue brought back a historic nightmare for the French as a society have never much wanted to recall: when during World War II anti-Semitism was both official and lethal, and led to the extermination of 75,000 French Jews.

There have been ugly incidents in recent years — 120 or so since 1975 by one count — but none approaching the scale of the bomb on Rue Copernic that killed four and injured a score. The earlier incidents suggested that anti-Semitism existed in France as a kind of sickness; this one suggested that the sickness was armed and dangerous. The alarm here stemmed from two troubling questions.

The first was, "Who was responsible?" And the search for, and argument over, an answer have taken all kinds of agitated forms and are nowhere near resolution. The second is, "Were we all responsible?"

## Press Denunciations

If there was something approaching unanimity in the first two days after the bombing it was the will to answer the second question. "We French," the answer went, "are not an anti-Semitic people," and it came in anguished denunciations of the bombing in all of the press, and in outraged protest from the entire political and social spectrum. Even the small neo-Nazi groups, whose leaders have been interrogated by the police without apparent result, felt constrained to denounce the bombing if it was their chance.

That France went into World War II with a strong current of avowed political anti-Semitism, and yet managed to come out of it a victor, has twisted French feelings on the subject into a painful complexity. It is a mixture of guilt and questioning of guilt that

makes for an unwelcome national hesitance in this land of certainty. The probability, in fact, is that the French are much less anti-Semitic than they think they are. Press commentators have been stressing the difference between the mood now and that of the 1930s. "Then you had political parties and news-

## NEWS ANALYSIS

papers openly preaching anti-Semitism," said Henry Amouroux, a historian. "Today not a single paper or movement condones it. These Nazis are fish without water."

## Not Represented

Raymond Aron, who is himself Jewish, said, "There is not an important anti-Semitic movement in France. There are little groups of killers; and it is not the same thing."

In any event, the will to protest and to be seen to protest has been

## Giscard Says All France Opposes Anti-Semitism

The Associated Press

PARIS — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and his prime minister took the offensive Wednesday to denounce attacks against Jews and proclaim the unity of France in opposing racism and anti-Semitism.

Accused by his critics of keeping silent too long, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in a five-minute television address assured France's 650,000 Jews that all of France would stand together to "face the threat

## Paris Pensioner Is Attacked as Alleged Neo-Nazi

Reuters

PARIS — A pensioner accused of being a neo-Nazi was attacked and injured in his suburban Paris home Tuesday as tens of thousands of persons marched through the capital to denounce anti-Semitism.

A previously unknown group, the Jewish Brigades, claimed responsibility for the incident in a call to the news agency Agence France-Press.

Police said the pensioner, Charles Bouquet, 84, was attacked in his apartment in the western suburb of Neuilly. Corrosive liquid was splashed in Mr. Bouquet's face and a Star of David was scrawled on a wall. The victim was taken to a hospital.

The caller who claimed responsibility said Mr. Bouquet was a neo-Nazi but police said it could have been a case of mistaken identity.

They said the attack could have been aimed at Rene Bouquet, who was secretary-general of the French police under the wartime Vichy government.

## Journalists Protest Ouster by Singapore

United Press International

SINGAPORE — The Foreign Correspondents Association of Southeast Asia has protested Singapore's refusal to grant a permit to an Australian journalist, apparently because of pressure from Indonesia.

In a letter to Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan released Wednesday, the association expressed "deep concern" about the government's action against Warwick Butler of the Australian Broadcasting Commission. In June Mr. Butler was forced out of Indonesia after three years because the government was displeased with his reports which were beamed back to the country.

an impressive thing in the past couple of days. It may have caught the government in a serious political miscalculation. Although the interior minister, Christian Bonnet, rushed to the bombed synagogue Friday night, the government was not represented either at the services there on Saturday or during the various protest marches that day.

After some hesitation, the government parties decided to participate in Tuesday's mass march from the Place de la Nation to the Place de la République. Originally planned for Saturday, the march was joined by labor unions, the opposition parties and dozens of other organizations.

If the need to express outrage was an initially unifying factor, the questions about the authorship of the bombing, the responsibilities of the authorities for not preventing it and what is to be done now are all highly divisive. Each day produces new recriminations.

The police are being blamed for the fact that there seem to be no

clues to the identity of the authors. It has been suggested that it may be the work of a so-called "black" international: an extreme rightist underground operating in Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Spain and France. The existence of such a thing, however, is an hypothesis; and even then, there have been suggestions that if it exists, it may be, in turn, backed by such varied sources as Libya or the KGB.

There have already been angry recriminations among the police themselves. Two policemen's unions have charged that the force has been infiltrated by pro-Nazis; four other unions have denied it. In any event, there is general agreement that for whatever reason, the police have not worked nearly so hard in gathering material on the far right as on the far left and now find themselves with few leads and few sources on the bombing. This, in turn, is attributed to the bias of a series of center-right governments going back 20 years.

The most significant action taken by the government so far, apart from increasing the guards at Jewish establishments, is to put the entire investigation under the Court of State Security. This is an institution with special powers. It can order unlimited searches, hold suspects for a week without charges and it operates under secrecy.

The Security Court is itself a controversial body: If it gives the government more power to investigate, it also gives it, according to critics, more power to cover up its own mistakes.

The protests by the major Jewish organizations against what they regard as insufficient government interest and energy in taking action against the terrorists are beginning to give a defensive tone to the government's own statements.

In French politics, the distance from defensive to offensive is barely a raised eyebrow. The danger is that the strong government statements against the terrorists will be diluted by its protest about "politicization" of the situation.

## Polish Watchdog On Corruption Is Re-Elected

United Press International

WARSAW — The parliament Wednesday re-elected former secret police chief Mieczyslaw Moczar, a virulent anti-Semite responsible for the purge of thousands of Jews, to head an agency to root out official corruption.

Mr. Moczar, 68, reportedly has built up files on corrupt senior officials over the years. In a rare departure from the norm, seven lawmakers abstained in the vote approving Mr. Moczar's re-election as head of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

The parliament placed the watchdog agency under its own supervision, instead of the government's. Deputies said the role of the body, known by its initials as NIK, had been limited in the past because it acted only on the order of the premier.

At a Central Committee meeting this weekend, Mr. Moczar called for the expulsion of dishonest, demoralized and sometimes corrupt elements from the party. In the late 1960s, he led the purge of thousands of Jews from public life during an anti-Zionist drive.

He was fired as interior minister for challenging party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka for his position in 1969 and was ousted from the Politburo in 1971.

## Prince to be Proclaimed Shah by Pahlavi Family

(Continued from Page 1)

present conflict in a position to seek more normal relations with the West.

The Iran-Iraq war has created a dilemma for Iranian opposition groups in exile. Initially, they were hopeful that Iraq's invasion would overthrow the pro-Iranian regime, creating a power vacuum for them to fill, a diplomat said.

Mr. Bakhtiar has used Iraqi facilities to broadcast to Iran, and he is believed to have visited Baghdad recently. Western analysts believe that he harmed his image in Iran by becoming too closely identified with Iraq.

Now Iranian exile leaders are hoping that an Iranian victory would revive the prestige of the Iranian military and possibly create opportunities in Tehran for the emigres return to power.

The royal family reportedly believes that Prince Reza still can command support among some Iranians — hence the decision to proclaim his monarchy later this month. He will not be crowned: His father, the late shah, ruled for 20 years before being crowned.

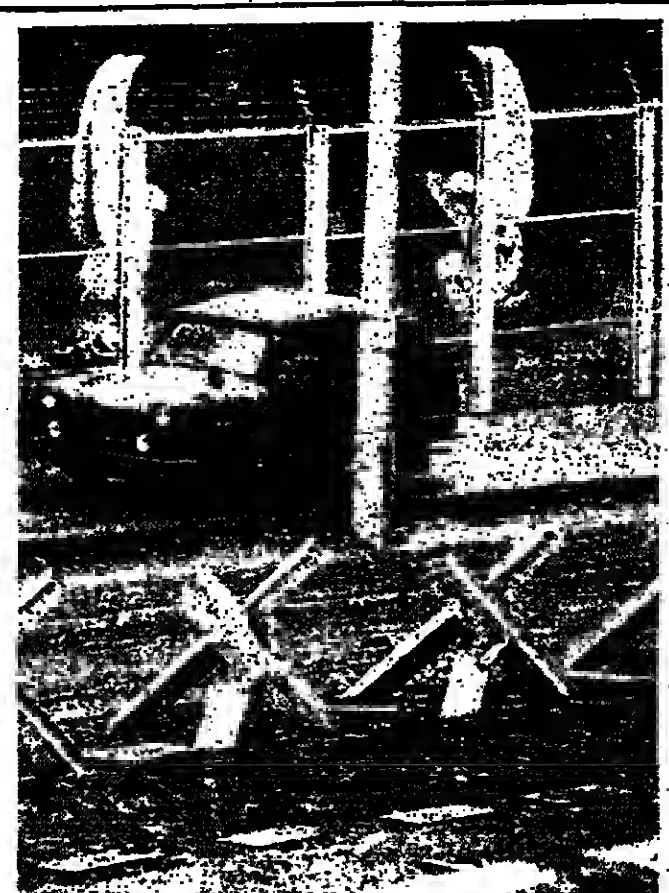
In addition to closer cooperation with the Pahlavi supporters,

## Anti-Terrorist Sweep Begins in Italy Cities

The Associated Press

MILAN — Police arrested 30 persons in an anti-terrorist sweep under way in major Italian cities and on the island of Sardinia, authorities said Wednesday.

The operation launched in Milan, Turin, Bologna, Trento and on Sardinia followed the discovery of five terrorist hideouts in Genoa and the arrest of 13 suspected members of the leftist Red Brigade.



LOOKING FOR TROUBLE — East German border guards patrolling the death strip along the Berlin Wall pass by two angelic statues, located inside a private cemetery.

## U.S. Offers Military Aid To More Nations in Gulf

(Continued from Page 1)

primarily at any moves by the Soviet Union to threaten the oil routes, but administration officials said that the United States had always made it clear that any attack on the oil fields of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait or other friendly countries would be regarded as jeopardizing U.S. and Western interests.

They said that Jordan's support for Iraq stemmed from increasing close relations that preceded the conflict with Iran and from Jordan's reliance on Iraq for financial assistance.

U.S. officials said that there was no direct connection between the United States' offer to help Gulf states and its inability to persuade King Hussein to temper his support for Iraq.

The officials said that the discussions with Jordan had the beneficial effect of opening a channel to Iraqi leaders. The United States was able to convey its views on the need for ending the conflict as well as assurances that it was not backing Iran, as alleged by Iraq.

Mr. Christopher, in his speech in Boston, emphasized that the United States was neutral in the conflict and would not intervene on either side. The United States, he said, expects the Soviet Union "to act with restraint."

So far, he said, the Russians have joined in peacekeeping efforts of the United Nations Security Council and "have behaved generally with caution."

"Our present understanding is that the Soviet Union, like the United States, supports an early end to the war," Mr. Christopher said. "They should persist in that course. It is in our common interest to assure that a localized conflict does not take on a superpower dimension."

But he accused Moscow of using the press and radio to spread "fabrications" that the United States had taken sides.

Neutrality does not mean U.S. indifference, he said.

## Prince to be Proclaimed Shah by Pahlavi Family

(Continued from Page 1)

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## Contempt Costly To U.S. Reporter

The Associated Press

BOISE, Idaho — For the second consecutive day, an Idaho Statesman reporter has been fined \$500 for refusing to obey a magistrate's order to reveal where she interviewed a woman wanted in a child-custody case.

Magistrate Judge Karen Vehlman, however, on Tuesday modified an earlier contempt citation against Ellen Marks, saying that she would fine the reporter \$500 each time she appears in court and not every day she refuses to reveal the woman's whereabouts. Miss Marks is scheduled to appear in court again next Tuesday.

The magistrate has been trying to force Miss Marks, 24, to reveal where she interviewed Geni Gilmore and her daughter, Alyssa. Mrs. Gilmore took her 8-year-old daughter into hiding a month ago after a child-custody dispute with her former husband, Michael Clary, of Omaha, Neb.

## Pakistan Parties Said to Unite Against Zia Rule

The Associated Press

LAHORE, Pakistan — Pakistan's major political parties, officially banned for the past year, have decided to work jointly for the removal of President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's military regime, opposition leader Nasrullah Khan has said.

Mr. Khan, vice president of the Pakistan National Alliance, told 150 lawyers and political workers here Tuesday that a declaration calling for civilian rule and general elections would be released soon.

Former Attorney General Yahya Bakhtiar said Tuesday that 10 parties, including the Pakistan People's Party of the late Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, had agreed to sign the statement. Other parties taking part include the Tehreek Islami and the National Democratic Party, he said.

Parties cooperating with the martial law regime would not be permitted to join the new opposition front, a Muslim League spokesman said. Political activities were banned after Gen. Zia cancelled promised elections a year ago.

## Mubarak to Meet Carter in the U.S.

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Vice President Hosni Mubarak is to fly to Washington Saturday for talks with President Carter, U.S. officials said.

U.S. officials said that the visit would most likely touch on the war between Iran and Iraq.

Cairo press reports said Wednesday, without elaborating, that Mr. Mubarak would deliver a message to Mr. Carter from President Anwar Sadat. Mr. Mubarak also would meet with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, the reports said.

Mr. Mubarak's talks, the reports said, primarily would cover the stalled U.S.-sponsored Palestinian autonomy talks between Egypt and Israel and the meeting between Mr. Carter, Mr. Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel that is to be scheduled for sometime after the Nov. 4 elections in the United States.

## Chinese Defector Arrives in Taiwan

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — A physician who defected from China last year has arrived in Taiwan, where he says he plans to stay and continue his urology practice.

Dr. Yang Ching-chiang, 41, arrived here Wednesday to attend celebrations marking the overthrow of the last Chinese emperor in 1911. The doctor, who served as an assistant to the attending physician of late Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, said he defected after being allowed to visit his grandmother in New York in November. He said that his family was allowed to travel to the United States in August.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEF

## 2 Turkish Terrorists Hanged; First in 8

The Associated Press

ANKARA — Two convicted terrorists — a rightist and a leftist — were hanged before dawn Wednesday, becoming the first persons executed in Turkey in eight years. Outside Ankara's maximum prison, meanwhile, martial law security forces were increased in the wake of known terrorist activity to prevent reprisals.

The quick approval by the military leadership of long-pending sentences against the men was seen as a signal to terrorists not to test the government's resolve.

Meanwhile, Wednesday, professionally printed leaflets from Turkey's most violent revolutionary band, the leftist Dev-Sol, a newspaper office. "We will fight until our last drop of blood as fascist attack directed particularly toward the working class and our impoverished people," the leaflet declared. The Dev-Sol first extremist organization to vow public opposition to the rule five days after military leaders toppled Prime Minister Suley Mirel and dissolved the parliament.

## Tories Call for Tougher Curbs on Union

The Associated Press

BRIGHTON, England — Britain's ruling Conservative Party overwhelmingly at the party's annual convention here Wednesday called for tougher curbs on trade unions.

But the delegates heeded the warnings of moderate mini Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government could not afford confrontation with the country's powerful unions. The convention a continuing review of union "privileges" and stopped well short of a specific crackdown.

Employment Secretary James Prior, regarded by right-wing too soft on the unions, received a standing ovation after he said "The [union leaders] would love to have something on which all unite. On which extremists could get moderates on their 'By God, I'm not going to give them that chance.'" he added.

## Russian Activist Pleads Guilty to Agitation

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Viktor Kapitanchuk, a religious activist, pled to anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation Wednesday, Tass reported. Mr. Kapitanchuk, 35, is being tried on charges of producing and distributing materials slandering the Soviet Union. During court proceedings, he said, "I plead fully guilty to assisting by my criminal foreign anti-Soviet centers and organizations in carrying out activities against the Soviet Union."

He is a founding member of the Christian Committee for the Rights of Believers in the U.S.S.R., an underground group that documents alleged repression of religious believers. The committee has a maximum penalty of seven years in labor camps and five internal exile. The trial was to continue Thursday.

## Sadat Power Stays Firm But His Problems Grow

(Continued from Page 1)

hundreds of millions of pounds coming into Egypt for our food security and in the meantime the prices go up every day. I wonder where all the money goes."

Though Mr. Sadat has sought to give Egypt the trappings of a pluralistic Western democracy, he has several times reined in his liberalization policies. "He wants opposition philosophically but he cannot tolerate it personally," a prominent member of the minority Socialist Labor Party asserted. "He equates loyalty to Egypt with loyalty to the man."

Having made peace with Israel to devote precious resources to domestic needs, Mr. Sadat has tried periodically to jolt the home front. In May, he retired Premier Mustafa Khalil, a respected technocrat, shuffled the Cabinet, offered more responsibility to provincial governors and began revamping economic policies by declaring a new budget year starting in July.

Most of his changes have seemed to be political palliatives that do not deal with basic problems like the \$4 billion budget deficit anticipated this year, caused in part by costly subsidies of consumer necessities.

Since riots in January, 1977, over price increases, quickly reined, for such basics as bread and cooking oil, the government has avoided tampering with the subsidies, which now exceed \$2 billion a year and benefit an emerging class of the wealthy as much as the desperately poor.

The subsidies have not entirely insulated the public from inflation, reckoned at 25 percent or more annually, in the high cost of other items like meat. In early September Mr. Sadat abruptly announced a four-week nationwide ban on the slaughter of livestock and sales of meat to fight what he described as "a criminal increase" in prices.

Deputy Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin has announced that, as of October, meat will be fixed in price and sold only two days a week.

Mr. Sadat conceded that his drive against butchers was "90 percent political" — as a warning to profiteers. Few ordinary people can afford to eat meat anyway.

Two vital constituencies armed forces and the upper class — have continued to Mr. Sadat partly because military and economic aid obtained from the United States.

The president's capacity years for surprise raises the question of whether a successor might be chosen, as he did with Mr. Nasser. Mr. Sadat is grooming Vice President Mubarak, an air force hero most logical heir.

"There would be a crown to Sadat's policies," a Western analyst forecast. "They would be carried out in a more committed and sophisticated manner."

## Sadat: Mummification Should Be Banned

Reuters

CAIRO — President A. Sadat called Wednesday for a ban on mummification in Egypt's museums.

In an address on Egypt's Culture Day, he urged the responsible to make a quick decision to end the show of mummies, saying in a reference to Egypt's "monothematic" that "our creed is to be that."

The ancient Egyptians buried their dead in the earth, not in their tombs, he said.

The Egyptian leader has gratuitously insulted Saudi Arabia and

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3-Year Production Target Would Double Expense

Nuclear Arms Cost Put at \$25 Billion

Lagging Exports Threaten Ability to Meet Debts

Polish Coal Output Drops Dramatically

Women Advised On Tampon Use By U.S. Doctors

Actors' Strike Ending in U.S.

the Meurice Hotel in Paris: everything is new except the charm



John Jenrette Jr. with his wife, Rita, after being convicted on charges of conspiracy and bribery in the Abscam case.

### Jenrette, Co-Defendant Guilty of Conspiracy and Bribery

## y Convicts 2d Congressman in Abscam Operation

**By Douglas E. Kneeland**  
*New York Times Service*

STOUBENVILLE, Ohio — Ronald Reagan, still searching out blue-collar and ethnic voters in the hotly contested industrial states, paused Tuesday to accuse President Carter of reaching "a point of hysteria" as the presidential race entered its final four weeks.

Before coming to this economically troubled city for a "save our steel" rally, the Republican presidential nominee took his campaign to a Polish-American neighborhood in Philadelphia and to a shopping mall in suburban Bucks County.

Mr. Reagan took Mr. Carter to task for "terrible economic policies which have caused massive unemployment, the highest interest rates since the Civil War, and prices which have turned simple shopping trips into an oppressive burden."

But Mr. Reagan saved his sharpest attacks for Mr. Carter for a response to the president's charges in Chicago Tuesday that the Republican's election would be dangerously divisive to the country. Addressing a Democratic fundraising event, Mr. Carter had said:

**Weeks of Smoldering**

"You'll determine whether this America will be unified or, if I lose the election, whether America might be separated, blacks from whites, Jews from Christians, North from South, rural from urban."

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"I think he had some harsh words for the country, not necessarily for me, and I just have to say on this I can't be angry. I'm saddened that anyone — particularly someone who has held that position — could intimate such a thing and I'm not asking for an apology from him. I know who I have to account to for my actions. But I think he owes the country an apology."

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### 3-Year Production Target Would Double Expense

## Nuclear Arms Cost Put at \$25 Billion

**By Walter Pincus**  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration estimates it will cost \$25 billion during the next three years to produce the new air-launched cruise missile, or nearly twice as much as the currently authorized U.S. nuclear production.

At first, an official in the administration said that the president's report, that is, the chief executive signs it by law, was produced in the next three years procurement of long-term nuclear weapons.

Under design but not yet set for production are the Mark 12-A warheads adapted to the proposed MX ICBM and another large warhead for the same missile. In addition, designed but not approved for production are two controversial nuclear warheads for the Navy's Standard and Harpoon missiles. Still on the drawing board, but built into the long-term program, is the warhead for the Trident-2 missile.

All these weapons are to be built by a production complex that, two years ago, was producing little more than one newly designed nuclear bomb a year.

A White House committee recently approved expanding production at the three existing reactors, restarting the L-reactor at Savannah River and initiating a "blending" operation that mixes supergrade plutonium with already produced lower grades to come out with a weapons grade.

To meet the costs of this increased production of special nuclear materials and the costs of additional workers at the seven facilities that make up the weapons production complex, Energy Department officials are projecting the need for an additional \$2 billion a year for the next five years, sources said.

For example, the planned Energy Department nuclear weapons budget for fiscal 1982 now being put together will total about \$5 billion, up from the \$2.7 billion initially sought for fiscal 1981.

Another \$1 billion, sources said, is being added to the Energy Department weapons budget during the next four to five years to pay for a long-delayed maintenance program for the seven plants around the country that make the parts and finally assemble the nuclear warheads. Several of these facilities, including the plant at Amarillo, Texas, where all the warheads are put together, do not meet the safety requirements of the government's regulations.

The government presented additional evidence, again captured on FBI video and audio tapes, in which Rep. Jenrette discussed getting a personal loan from the Arabs, and suggested that Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., would take \$125,000 in exchange for private legislation for the phony shield. Sen. Thurmond, the senior senator from Rep. Jenrette's home state, testified that he never talked to Rep. Jenrette about such a deal. Later, he referred to Rep. Jenrette as a "lying skunk."

Rep. Jenrette, who testified for more than 11 hours in his own defense, denied that he took any bribe money and said that he only signed a note to hold \$10,000 for Mr. Stowe. Rep. Jenrette testified that he was only trying to help his longtime friend, Mr. Stowe, obtain a loan to salvage a munitions plant in Rep. Jenrette's district from bankruptcy and thereby save 500 jobs for his constituents.

On Aug. 31, Rep. Michael (Ozzie) Myers, D-Pa., was found guilty of taking a \$50,000 bribe from an FBI undercover agent posing as a representative of an Arab sheikh. The House of Representatives voted last Thursday to expel him.

### Lagging Exports Threaten Ability to Meet Debts

## Polish Coal Output Drops Dramatically

**By Murray Seeger**  
*New York Times Service*

WARSAW — The production of Polish coal has fallen in recent weeks, threatening the country's ability to pay its foreign debt payments to banks and causing concern over the domestic economy and Communist government.

Coal workers along the coast have cleared the way of coal that had been piled up in August, the ports are empty and ships are delayed.

Estimates place the drop in the big Silesian coalfield at about 90,000 tons a day, from a planned output of 100,000 tons a day.

Poland's export, mostly for West Germany, is down 20 percent from last year's record of 200 million tons, but there is this total was inflated as much as 10 percent last year.

The drop in production has led to a new agreement to stop using tampons and consult their physician if they experience such symptoms as high fever, vomiting, diarrhea, or a sunburn-like rash.

The disease was identified in June as being associated with menstruation and tampon use. As of September, 213 cases had been reported in the U.S. 16 of which proved fatal. Procter & Gamble Co. recalled its Rely tampon last month.

### Women Advised On Tampon Use By U.S. Doctors

**United Press International**

NEW YORK — The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists has advised women to stop using super-absorbent tampons until more research has been conducted on toxic shock syndrome, a disease related to their use.

Women need not stop using tampons, the doctors advised in a statement issued this week. But, the statement said it would be wise to discontinue use of the overly developed, super-absorbent tampons, until more research has been completed. The statement advised women to alternate tampons with sanitary napkins during menstrual cycles.

The statement said tampons should be changed frequently, at least every 6-8 hours. Women were warned to stop using tampons and consult their physician if they experience such symptoms as high fever, vomiting, diarrhea, or a sunburn-like rash.

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### Actors' Strike Ending in U.S.

**United Press International**

HOLLYWOOD — Despite picketing musicians and some unhappy performers, television and motion picture production has resumed following the longest actors strike in U.S. history.

The actors unions — the Screen Actors Guild and the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists — have issued a back-to-work order pending ratification of the tentative pact with producers ending the 11-week walkout. Members of the Hollywood chapter of AFTRA voted 228 to 220 against the agreement, but union officials predicted a favorable vote nationwide.

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## Reagan Accuses Carter of Being at 'Point of Hysteria'

**By Douglas E. Kneeland**  
*New York Times Service*

STOUBENVILLE, Ohio — Ronald Reagan, still searching out blue-collar and ethnic voters in the hotly contested industrial states, paused Tuesday to accuse President Carter of reaching "a point of hysteria" as the presidential race entered its final four weeks.

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### U.S. Aid for Mental Health Services

## Kennedy Joins Carter at Signing of Bill

**By Steven R. Weisman**  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Carter joined Tuesday with his one-time political rival, Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, as he signed into law a major reorganization of U.S. aid programs for mental health services.

Meanwhile, Robert Strauss, chairman of the Carter-Mondale Re-Election Committee, acknowledged that Mr. Carter was trailing Ronald Reagan, his Republican opponent, in the opinion polls.

Echoing recent comments of many of Mr. Carter's top advisers, Mr. Strauss said after a meeting at the White House that Mr. Reagan was being kept "under wraps" by his advisers. Mr. Strauss asserted that the former California governor was not being forced to defend his record, and that this accounted for his being ahead in the polls.

Mr. Strauss responded to a new attack by Mr. Reagan Tuesday that the president had become strident in his criticisms, particularly

tioned about Mr. Carter's most recent charges and appeared to respond in kind. Starting slowly, he first remarked:

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### OAS Hostages Released By El Salvador Leftists

**By Joe Frazier**  
*The Associated Press*

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador — Leftists ended a three-week occupation of the Organization of American States' office in San Salvador late Tuesday. Meanwhile, a human rights activist and a priest were found shot to death outside the capital, and right-wing guerrillas were believed responsible.

Some 25 leftists and their 10 hostages, including OAS local director Albino Roman y Vega, left the building and were driven in buses to the office of the archbishop of El Salvador.

Several hours later a bomb went off in the archbishop's office in San Jose de la Montana church, causing heavy damage, church officials said. They said they believed that the bombing was right-wing retaliation for having met the leftist demands.

The government refused to negotiate with the organizers of the occupation, the Democratic Revolutionary Front, and a government spokesman said it refused the Front's demands, including an end to the seven-month-old state of siege and freedom for 60 persons who the leftists claimed were political prisoners.

Mr. OAS special envoy Alberto Salem said that the leftists — who are seeking to displace the conservative minority that has long dominated El Salvador's political, military and economic life — ended their siege when he told them the government promised to investigate the status of the 60 and the disappearance of hundreds of leftists this year.

The bullet-riddled body of Maria Magdalena Henríquez, 30, an official of the El Salvador Human Rights Commission, a private group, was found partially buried alongside a road near the capital Tuesday.

The woman was kidnapped last Friday. Her group says that more than 7,000 people have been killed in political violence in the country this year.

Late Tuesday, the Rev. Manuel Antonio Reyes Monico, 37, was found shot to death on the outskirts of the capital. The archbishop's office said he was kidnapped Monday night. He was the seventh priest slain this year. All were believed to be victims of extreme rightists.

The military-civilian junta established after two colonels overthrew President Carlos Humberto Romero a year ago has been unable to stop the political warfare, and neither the ultra-leftists nor extreme rightists accept the changes it has initiated.

### Arizona Trial Opens in Death Of a Newsman

**New York Times Service**

TUCSON, Ariz. — The prosecution said Tuesday it would prove that a 36-year-old owner of racing dogs killed Don Bolles, a Phoenix newspaper reporter, in 1976 by showing that the defendant boasted of the killing and by linking him conclusively to the homemade bomb used in the murder.

The defendant, John Harvey Adamson, confessed the killing almost four years ago, saying that he had been hired to murder Bolles, a reporter for The Arizona Republic, for \$10,000 by Max Dunlap, a well-to-do Phoenix contractor. Subsequently, Mr. Dunlap and James Robison, a Phoenix plumber, whom Mr. Adamson said had detonated a bomb under Bolles's car with a radio transmitter, were convicted of first-degree murder.

In return for his testimony, Mr. Adamson was allowed to plead guilty to second-degree murder and was sentenced to 20 years and two months in prison. However, last February the Arizona Supreme Court overruled the convictions of Mr. Dunlap and Mr. Robison because their attorneys had not been allowed to question Mr. Adamson about his involvement in criminal activities unrelated to the murder.

The state moved to retry the two men last spring, but Mr. Adamson refused to testify unless he was released from prison and given a new identity outside Arizona. The state refused and first-degree murder charges were reinitiated against him. It is these charges on which he went on trial Tuesday.

Because the agreement has been invalidated under which his earlier confession was given, Mr. Adamson's statement cannot be used against him.

### the Meurice Hotel in Paris: everything is new except the charm

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## Unpredictable Gulf War

The Iraq-Iran war has gone on longer than expected and as a result, a multitude of countries and causes have become entangled in its web. At first it looked like it would be no more than an upgraded border skirmish, of interest outside the Gulf area only because it might reduce oil supplies for a short time. Both the United States and the Soviet Union declared their neutrality and urged an end to the fighting. Like most countries, they regard a choice between Iran and Iraq as no more attractive than many U.S. voters view their choice between Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan. Some countries have now voted, though, on the basis of dislike rather than preference. Jordan has come out strongly behind Iraq, despite a history of hatred that goes back to the overthrow of King Hussein's Hashemite relatives. Syria has set aside its pan-Arab obligations to support Iran, even though it is about to sign a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, which has a similar treaty with Iraq. Ba'athist hatred, it seems, runs deeper than Arab loyalty.

The United States and Saudi Arabia have both become nervous that the conflict might spread beyond Iran and Iraq. Therefore, Washington has supplied the Saudis with air-defense systems and men to run them. Now Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher has said that similar aid is available to other friendly countries in the Gulf that feel threatened. Those include Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. The Soviet Union continues to keep a relatively low profile, testing the wind from time to time and possibly supplying spare parts to both sides. But the Soviet Union now appears to be sending munitions to Iraq through the Jordanian port of Aqaba, which provides a

guideline as to which way the Russians think things are going, or want them to go.

Then there are the Kurds. Iraq has pulled some of its units out of Kurdistan so that they can be deployed close to Baghdad. This has allowed Kurdish forces to reoccupy outposts lost at the end of the 1974-75 war between the Kurds and the Iraqi army. The longer the war goes on, the more trouble the Kurds are likely to make. There are, of course, Kurds in Iran, too, and Azerbaijanis. They don't like the Khomeini regime and they want autonomy. They are not likely to let pass a good opportunity to advance their causes. And that, in the Azerbaijani case, could provide an opportunity for the Red Army to "pacify" the Iranian province on its border. What would the United States do about that under the Carter doctrine?

Will the Arabs of Khuzistan revolt and support the Iraqis? Will Shiite Iraqis rebel and overthrow Sadaam Hussein? Probably not in both cases, but no one can be sure. And no one knows exactly what the implications of either or both would be for international stability. That's the point. The consequences of a prolonged war between two relatively primitive countries fighting with highly sophisticated weapons on a battlefield that sits on top of one of the world's great pools of oil are not predictable. But the smoldering embers could turn to roaring flames unless the great powers exercise considerable caution and work to douse rather than fan them. So far the United States has acted responsibly to protect its interests. The Soviet Union seems more intent on seeking advantage. It looks like the Russians are not convinced that fishing in the Gulf is a dangerous occupation.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## Haywire

President Carter gave himself a ringing endorsement on Tuesday, one of the most enthusiastic he has yet received. Mr. Carter said to his audience: "You'll determine whether or not this America will be unified or, if I lose the election, whether Americans might be separated, black from white, Jew from Christian, North from South, rural from urban, whether this nation will be guided from a sense of long-range commitment to peace, sound judgment..." etc. etc. At first, on reading this screed it occurred to us that it might be a devilishly clever maneuver to outsmart the Christian right. Why settle for the evangelicals, after all, when you can actually have the messiah? But no, it appears to have been something else.

To a reporter who inquired about the point of these remarks, especially their implication that Ronald Reagan is some kind of anti-Semite, Jody Powell responded that the remarks represented Mr. Carter's profound outrage that Ronald Reagan should have visited the Rev. Jerry Falwell last Friday. There Mr. Reagan rejected Rev. Falwell's quaint insistence that he and some of the other clerical cognoscenti know exactly whose prayers God does and doesn't bear, but apparently he failed to do so with a force the president thought sufficient. This explanation would be more compelling if the president had not in fact made just about exactly the same statement (the election would determine "whether there'll be an alienation of black from white or Christian from Jew or North from South or rural from urban") on Sept. 30 in Washington, three days before the event that is now said to have so outraged him.

Perhaps this is preemptive outrage — you experience it before the outraging event occurs, not just after.

We have yet to read a newspaper headline disclosing: Catholics Believe Jews Don't Go to Heaven, or, Moslems Believe Episcopalians Are Wasting Their Time, but there is nearly a month to go in this campaign, so neither possibility can be entirely ruled out. But the point of the glibly exercised in Chicago the other day and in Washington before that is not that religion plus politics plus media intervention have combined to make a distinctly unholy mess of this election, which they have. It is that Mr. Carter is campaigning like a politician gone haywire. Where is the president? How can he keep making these frantic, overstated, boomeranging attacks that invite, of all things, a serene-looking Ronald Reagan to put him down deftly and walk away with the political points. The Californian's response yesterday ("I can't be angry. I'm saddened that anyone who has had that position could intimate such a thing") comes to us in precisely the voice and tone you would have thought the president would be taking by now with Mr. Reagan.

There is complaint from Mr. Carter's White House that the media have not been dealing with the issues in this campaign. But it is not the press that has brought Mr. Carter to this pass. It is Mr. Carter. He's got the better of the argument, in our judgment, on some of the big ones. Why doesn't he start making the case and come off the demeaning (to him) assaults?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Taking Greece Seriously

The way the Greeks tell it, the Turks are being beastly, refusing to let Greece return on the old terms to the NATO military structure (Athens stalked out in 1974 when Turkey invaded Cyprus), and thereby making it unavoidable for the government to close down the U.S. bases and quit NATO altogether. Otherwise, the Greeks say, the leftist opposition will exploit the impasse to beat out the ruling center-right government in elections next year, and then may take Greece into neutrality. This is no idle threat. It could happen. As accustomed as Americans are to take Greece for granted and to worry about whether big, strategic Turkey will remain a reliable ally, the possibility of such a turn is real.

It does not follow, however, that what the Greeks suggest, which is that the United States lean on the Turks, is the best way to go about resolving the problem. To Greeks, having the United States lean on the Turks often seems the best way to resolve their difficulties with Ankara. The Greeks, who are attractive and democratic and thoroughly Western-oriented, can usually make a good case on the merits against the moody and

only intermittently democratic (currently not) and culturally ambivalent Turks. Sad experience has shown, however, that harsh pressure on a friend is a difficult tactic to make work well. Eyering Turkey's strategic importance, the Americans invariably blink. The Turks stare back with redoubled ferocity. There has to be a better way.

In this case, there is. NATO perceived early that the NATO reintegration issue sprang from a truly deep and difficult Greek-Turkish dispute over rights in the Aegean Sea. So it wisely labeled Greek reintegration a technical military issue and, to remove it as much as possible from the volatile political mix, handed it over to the NATO supreme military command. The previous commander, Gen. Alexander Haig, almost landed an agreement. His successor, Gen. Bernard Rogers, is pitching for one right now. By turning up the decibels of their anxiety, the Greeks do not make his task (or their own maneuvering) any easier. But surely they realize, as do the Turks, that Greece's reintegration is essential for both of them and that Gen. Rogers is their best and common hope.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
October 9, 1905

PARIS — Although fashion is less draconian and less changing in the matter of furniture than in that of dress, its laws are none the less observed in this particular domain. The opinion of upholsterers and decorators on the question is consequently of interest. All the opinions that we have been able to obtain go to show that the vogue of the First Empire style is declining and that the Modern Style, as it has been interpreted hitherto, is in disfavor. "The Modern Style," says Mr. Jansen, who has two very fine saloons in the rue Royale, "is quite dead. And so far as upholstery is concerned, great simplicity is the prevailing note nowadays."

Fifty Years Ago  
October 9, 1930

WASHINGTON — A glowingly optimistic prophecy of the utility of television was made today by Maj. Gen. James Harbord, chairman of the Radio Corporation of America. Television, he declared, will be ultimately in general use on both sea and land, making the lot of both train and boat traveler easier than ever before and benefiting world communication systems. "The voyager on the ocean," said Mr. Harbord, "will be able to write letters and memoranda that will be transmitted in facsimile instantaneously to any designated address on distant shores." The process of sending images through the air is being improved rapidly by scientists, he said.



## History and the New Fascists

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Europe's new fascists, bombing a synagogue in Paris, the October festival in Munich, and the rail terminal in Bologna, need to learn some history. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini came to power through arbitrary murders of innocent people. They exploited an atmosphere of public insecurity that their parties had helped to create, but they were put into power by the voters, and in the belief that they would bring order and dignity.

There were popular movements. That is something which a good many of the new fascists' enemies are reluctant to admit. Both Mussolini and Hitler came to power legitimately, through votes. Mussolini's fascists marched on Rome in 1922 to threaten the government, but Mussolini was himself a parliamentary deputy leading a bloc that everyone recognized to be the most rapidly growing force in the country. He claimed that he would "introduce into the liberal state all the forces of the new generation which has emerged from the war and the victory." People believed him. The king invited him to form a government, and Mussolini did so in the constitutional manner. His first Cabinet had only four fascists in it, while the Social Democrats, Liberals, and the Catholic Party all were given portfolios.

Mussolini subsequently won the support of 62.25 percent of the vote in the parliamentary election of 1926, an undeniable mandate, notwithstanding the intimidation and frauds that marked the election. It was only afterwards that he seized complete power and imposed the dictatorship.

Hitler's revolution, as Alan Bullock says, also came after power, not before. Germany's last pre-Nazi chancellor, General Kurt von Schleicher, ceded to Hitler in 1932 after failing to find a non-Nazi parliamentary majority with which to govern. He asked President Hindenburg for power to govern by decree. Hindenburg said no. Hitler's party had won only a little more than a third of the vote for the Reichstag that year, but the opposition could not or would not combine against him. Yet in his original Cabinet only 2 of 11 portfolios were held by Nazis. In the parliamentary election that followed in 1933, the Nazis won 43.9 percent of the vote. By proscribing the Communists, they obtained a simple majority in the Reichstag by themselves. But unchecked power came only with the so-called

Enabling Law voted by the new parliament — 441 votes to 94.

Nowhere in Western Europe today is there the slightest sign of fascist parties obtaining the support of half or a third of the electorate. Nowhere have they a chance of more than a few percentage points of the vote. Every episode of terrorist "destabilization" in contemporary Europe has made the voters move even more massively towards the democratic center. There are no demands for strong men to save the state. Adventure finds no constituency today — which provides one explanation for the extreme right's recourse to violence: its frustration.

But the matter is very serious nonetheless. What before was the ranting of cranks, and of adolescents drawn to guns and drama, leading to slogans on walls and the beating of Arabs on late-night subways, now means bombs and death. What before had been petty nationalism and a sordid, but non-lethal, racism directed mainly against immigrant workers, now assumes the sinister weight of murder. The murder of those of the wrong race or religion deliberately evokes the crime, and the totalitarian state, which most people today had believed, and wanted, buried, behind us.

With this, the complacency of conservative governmental authorities has been revealed, and the tolerance that police — in Italy and West Germany, as well as France — have shown towards the extreme right, in contrast to their diligence in pursuing the extreme left. There is, of course, little surprising in this; it is the nature of police forces to attract the authoritarian personality. But in Paris, according to the union of lower-ranking police officers itself, the authorities appear to know, but didn't care, that 30 policemen were members of one fascist group. A good many middle-class parents have also known, but apparently not cared, that in some Paris schools — some of the "best" schools — fascism had become the darling thing to do. A certain number of intellectuals in France's "New Right" had refused to take responsibility for the practical implications of the racist arguments, and exaltation of pagan morality, they had been pleased to write.

It leaves the community divided, in France, in Munich and Bologna, the bombings were racially inspired. But in Paris, according to the union of lower-ranking police officers itself, the authorities appear to know, but didn't care, that 30 policemen were members of one fascist group. A good many middle-class parents have also known, but apparently not cared, that in some Paris schools — some of the "best" schools — fascism had become the darling thing to do. A certain number of intellectuals in France's "New Right" had refused to take responsibility for the practical implications of the racist arguments, and exaltation of pagan morality, they had been pleased to write.

### Letters

#### Nuclear Swords

Your editorial "Unsheathing Nuclear Swords" (IHT, Sept. 26) and Milton R. Benjamin's dispatch (IHT, Sept. 24) both state that Pakistan's nuclear program is aimed at building an atomic bomb. While we believe it is our sovereign right to acquire whatever technological advancement we consider essential to our future economic development, our nuclear program is not aimed at making nuclear weapons. The objective in fact is to meet Pakistan's long-term economic needs. The country is critically short of fossil fuels and is at present almost entirely dependent upon import of oil to meet its energy requirements.

We would also like you to note that Pakistan is not receiving financial assistance from Libya or any other foreign country in the conduct of its modest nuclear research and development program. Moreover, Pakistan's concern for nuclear proliferation is certainly no less than that of any other nation. The President of Pakistan, Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq has

personally more than once stressed the peaceful nature of the country's nuclear development program.

As far back as 1968, Pakistan was instrumental in convening a conference of non-nuclear weapon states in Geneva to implement the Nonproliferation Treaty by measures to strengthen the security of these states against the contingency of nuclear threat or blackmail. We have always supported the Vienna (International Atomic Energy Agency) safeguards and their application to the nuclear facilities of all non-nuclear weapons states on a nondiscriminatory basis. We have consistently endeavored to pursue the ideal of a nuclear weapons free zone in South Asia. We have further advanced the suggestion for a joint declaration by the countries of our region to commit them to the renunciation of nuclear weapons and also proposed reciprocal inspection of our respective nuclear facilities.

SAID K. DEHLAVI,  
Charge d'Affaires,  
Embassy of Pakistan,  
Paris.

## Carter on the Stump A Curious Campaign

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — In the last few days, President Carter has been getting bad news from his own pollsters and also from leading Democratic senators in the big states.

If present trends continue, they are telling him, Ronald Reagan could be elected with a minority of the popular vote nationwide but with a majority of the electoral votes of the states — as a result of the zeal of the special interest groups and the indifference of the nonvoting majority.

Mr. Carter's reaction to this was, first, to imply that Mr. Reagan was a "racist," and then that he was a threat to the peace. When this not only outraged his opponents but was condemned in the press and by many of his own friends, he backed off, saying he didn't really mean Mr. Reagan was a racist or a bomb-thrower.

But the president didn't withdraw his television ads on this theme, now coming on-line all over the country. And he told his party workers in Chicago this week that the actions they take in the next few weeks "will literally decide the lives of millions of people in our country and indeed throughout the world." They would decide, he said, whether there would be jobs for all or whether working people would be driven from the councils of government and therefore frustrated.

### Windy City

And he added: "You'll determine whether or not this America will be unified or, if I lose the election, whether Americans might be separated, black from white, Jew from Christian, North from South, rural from urban — whether this nation will be guided from a sense of long-range commitment to peace and broad consultation, whether we'll have a feeling of community and consultation with our allies, whether our adversaries will be tempted to end the peace for which we all pray."

Well, as Mr. Reagan usually says, even making allowances for campaign pressures and the political extravagance of the "Windy City," that may be one of the most memorable statements of Democratic politics since the late Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, N.J. proclaimed, "I am the law."

Why does Mr. Carter do this? He had made these statements before and been warned by aides that they were too personal against Mr. Reagan. But Mr. Carter seems to be from those who have urged him to be positive instead of negative and personal. Instead he has been contemptuous of Mr. Reagan and resentful of those who urge him to be calm and presidential.

Mr. Carter has many positive things to explain about his years in office. It is a hard record to defend, given all the things beyond his control, but on energy, civil rights at home, human rights

abroad, support of the poor, education of the minorities, regulation of industries and policy in general — all this, after only if it is not so, with the policies proposed opposition.

### Resentful

Mr. Carter resents the fact of his first term personally early. He blames the report the allies with some justification for emphasizing his failure to minimize his successes. He has been allowing his friends to think how sorry they will be what a tragedy it would be if he were to lose the first place.

His handling of John son's independent campaign case in point. If he had not grudging, and even counter of Mr. Anderson, and has to debate him, the chances Mr. Anderson now, in month of the campaign have withdrawn, as he had would if he saw he had no

But Mr. Carter tried to take Mr. Anderson, who stuck in the campaign to and may still get enough defeat Mr. Carter and Reagan, which was precisely Mr. Anderson said he would when he began.

### Vulnerable

It may be, of course, Carter's strategy will be vulnerable on policy and experienced sign policy. He resents conservative minority of party Republican. Party Carter is now wrapping in the tradition of Roosevelt, and Kennedy, whose po has abandoned or supplanted expedient.

But he is playing the Democratic Party's strengths in the electoral states and short peeling personally to Dem support their president in trouble.

This is my last campaign said to his party in Chicago last political race that I run. I do not intend for by turning the government United States' over to whose political philosophy views about this country rectly contrary to every which I believe with all and soul."

It was a good personal, will obviously be his, paign, whether he wins. So far so it has been a curious and personal campaign even if he wins, it will be for him to regain the needs to govern.

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## The Reagan Difference

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The most remarkable thing in the 1980 campaign, so far, is the general acceptance of Ronald Reagan as a comfortable politician — not just an amiable person but one whose policies would not jar, would not really go outside the mainstream. That is surprising because Mr. Reagan, and the right-wing movement behind him, have been arguing for years that the country needs radical change.

A striking example of this failure to perceive how sharply Mr. Reagan proposes to change U.S. policy comes on the question of arms control. Mr. Reagan has opposed the whole pattern of strategic arms limitation agreements negotiated with the Soviet Union. He was against SALT-I, and the other day he said with admirable candor that as president he would withdraw the second SALT treaty from the Senate.

"The one card that's been missing in these negotiations has been the possibility of an arms race," Mr. Reagan said. He said his policy would be to build new nuclear weapons until the Soviets saw our growing strength and agreed to negotiate real ceilings and even reductions in weapons.

There was some editorial criticism of that statement, but on the whole it seemed to go by as just another campaign item — certainly nothing to affect Mr. Reagan's image as a comfortable fellow. Yet it represented a break with basic premises not just of this country's policies but those of the Western alliance.

For a generation, through both Democratic and Republican administrations, the United States and its allies have rejected the idea that security can be a unilateral business. They have considered it essential, in a nuclear age, to make the difficult effort to reach agreements with the Soviet Union on

sensitive issues, most of all on the strategic weapons of the superpowers.

Mr. Reagan does not exclude negotiating with the Russians; he says he would sit down with them while he begins the strategic weapons buildup. But can he really believe that the Russians would blithely accept U.S. demands for an agreement it took years to reach, and start serious negotiations for another? That is a fantasy without support in Russian history or psychology.

On Mr. Reagan's own theory, it could be years before real strategic arms limitation talks started up again. By then many new U.S. nuclear weapons systems would be well under way or actually starting to be deployed: Cruise missiles, the Pershing theater weapons in Europe, the MX. And there would be new Soviet systems, too.

Strategic arms negotiation is an enormously difficult intellectual and political task, requiring bargains on dozens of delicate questions not just between the United States and the Soviet Union but among conflicting interests within each state. The addition of new weapons further complicates the problem — especially if there has been a break in the now-established continuum of negotiation.

The Reagan idea that a large U.S. nuclear buildup would make the Russians agree to more meaningful limitations also has a fairly tale quality to it. It depends on what could be called the Reagan theory of the benevolent Russian. The Russians are evidently supposed to stand still in weapons while the Americans catch up. Can anyone really believe that?

There has actually been a recent U.S. experiment in getting ahead of the Russians by a race in new weapons. That was in MIRVs, the multiple independently targeted warheads on a single missile. The

United States was far ahead: developing MIRVs, perhaps much as five years. So Johnson and Richard Nixon did not negotiate with the idea of a MIRV.

The experiment was a failure for the United States. It stands quickly built. The MIRVs — and even more of an agreement it took years to reach, and start serious negotiations for another? That is a fantasy without support in Russian history or psychology.

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## New Fears of Rift

# Action in Australia cuses on U.S. Ties

Peter Costigan  
Washington Post Service  
RRA — For the second year, Australia's alliance with the United States — one of the most important in the world — is becoming a central issue in the 1981 election.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser, who took office in 1975, has been a vocal supporter of the U.S. alliance. But in the past few years, his government has been accused of being too close to the United States, particularly in the area of defense and foreign policy.

Conservative Malcolm Fraser, who took office in 1975, has been a vocal supporter of the U.S. alliance. But in the past few years, his government has been accused of being too close to the United States, particularly in the area of defense and foreign policy.

The controversy about the U.S. alliance faded into the background when Mr. Fraser encouraged the electorate to accept the same relationship between Canberra and Washington as had existed in the late forties and throughout the fifties and sixties.

**Boom Expected**  
American capital was encouraged back into Australia after a virtual moratorium during the Whitlam years and U.S. companies began to involve themselves in development of the huge coal, uranium and bauxite resources which promise to make Australia a boom country through the 1980s.

Two weeks ago, when Mr. Fraser announced a general election for Oct. 18, most Australians thought he would coast back to power even though he seems personally unpopular in opinion polls.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hayden had spent the last 12 months touring the country and promising to curb Australia's record unemployment through government projects, improve the national health plan and stem the ever-rising price of gasoline.

Suddenly, last weekend, the coalition of conservative urban and rural parties supporting Mr. Fraser found their leader was in trouble. Three separate opinion polls showed Labor well ahead — one by a margin of 15 percent — even though most voters who said they would vote Labor still thought that Mr. Fraser would win.

**Nuclear Weapons**  
The prime minister then switched his tack to foreign policy and defense — and has focused the issue directly on the American alliance.

He had already offered the use of Australian air bases to U.S. B-52 bombers on training missions and on surveillance flights over the Indian Ocean. Now he has decided that provided there is prior consultation, B-52s will be allowed to carry nuclear weapons and there will be no disclosure in Australia of which, if any, flights, are so equipped.

Mr. Fraser said his decision is based on the fact that Australia is a military ally of the United States through the ANZUS pact and that Australia has an obligation to help the United States defend the free world. His theme now is that defense and foreign policy cannot be trusted to the Labor team.

It is a difficult issue for Mr. Hayden, who is personally a strong supporter of the American alliance but whose party contains a powerful leftist faction which wants to end the alliance, close U.S. bases and declare Australia a neutral country.

Largely because of that pressure, Mr. Hayden has been forced to declare that a Labor government would not permit U.S. nuclear weapons on Australian soil or in its airspace. Nor would Labor allow either the B-52s or U.S. warships access to Australian facilities without firm treaties giving Australia a veto power over any intended use of the armaments.

**Soviet Union Claims Ownership of Sunken Treasure**  
Russia is Japanese from 1875 to 1945 — it stretches between Hokkaido and the Kamohatka peninsula — and the southern half of Sakhalin, up to the 50th parallel, which czarist Russia gave Japan under the 1905 treaty that ended the Russo-Japanese War.

The proposal was described by Japanese experts in foreign relations as absurd, and by Foreign Ministry officials as "a personal view," but it may fan Japanese nationalist attitudes toward the Soviet Union.

**Mountain Springs**  
Ice-cold springs bubble out of the mountains. In the old days women carried water from the springs to wooden casks outside their doors. Now the villagers have piped the water almost to their doorsteps, and some want water on tap. A reservoir built several years ago is small and inadequate, as are the pipes.

The Liotes recognize their problems, but they point to the example of Metsovo, a prosperous mountain village 100 miles to the southeast, which reversed the exodus by restoring ancient buildings, reviving traditional woodcarving, cheesemaking and weaving, restoring a 13th-century monastery, building a ski chalet and lift and eventually becoming a popular tourist center.

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She is survived by her husband Colonel Victor A. MACK, her son Darrell B. MACK, her daughter Leslie M. GUENTHER and her brother Armand L. CLERC.

Paris and Boca Raton.

**Once-Dying Greek Villages Revived by the City-Weary**  
from the mountain spring near his family home into a small pool that he has stocked with 50 baby trout. If he can develop the pond, he says, he will move to the village and live by selling fish in the landlocked area.

**'Worth a Month'**  
Greeks young and old are taking a new look at village life as the crowded urban areas fall victim to air pollution, traffic jams, and inadequate sewage disposal, mass transit and schools.

**Japanese Offers Czarist Gold for Kurils**  
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Premier Dick Hamer of Victoria state in Australia displays the 60-pound gold nugget, named "Hand of Fate" because of its unusual shape, which was discovered last weekend.

## Australian Finds Gold Nugget; Biggest Discovery in 50 Years

MELBOURNE — A gold nugget shaped roughly like a hand, weighing nearly 60 pounds and worth about \$1.13 million, was found by a prospector near here six inches below the ground. The find, the biggest here in almost 50 years, was displayed for the first time Wednesday.

The prospector, who requested anonymity, discovered the gold by using a metal detector in the Australian state of Victoria, about 143 miles northwest of here.

Because of the shape of the nugget, which measures about 16 inches by eight inches, he named it "Hand of Fate."

The nugget was displayed by Dick Hamer, premier of Victoria state, who said it was first carried into his office Tuesday night in an old burlap bag. He said the government would like to keep it in Victoria.

In 1931, the famed "Golden Eagle" nugget, weighing 71 pounds, was discovered near Kalgoorlie. The largest nugget on record here was "Welcome Stranger," which weighed 143 pounds when it was found at Moliagul in Victoria in 1869.

## Once-Dying Greek Villages Revived by the City-Weary

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Paris and Boca Raton.

**Japanese Offers Czarist Gold for Kurils**  
Russia is Japanese from 1875 to 1945 — it stretches between Hokkaido and the Kamohatka peninsula — and the southern half of Sakhalin, up to the 50th parallel, which czarist Russia gave Japan under the 1905 treaty that ended the Russo-Japanese War.

The proposal was described by Japanese experts in foreign relations as absurd, and by Foreign Ministry officials as "a personal view," but it may fan Japanese nationalist attitudes toward the Soviet Union.

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There were few takers.

"We are prepared to proceed with normalization of relations [with the United States] without conditions," he said.

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Vietnam was once the central focus of U.S. concern but it has been bumped into the political backwaters by the flood of worry over militant Islam and endangered oil supplies. Mr. Thach lamented the indifference.

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But American officials charge that Vietnam's aggressive designs are unsettling the region. They will not meet with the Vietnamese official during his visit or reopen long-collapsed talks (on normalizing relations).

The foreign minister described the situation as "a vicious circle" of diplomatic conspiracy centered on China. "The United States is playing its China card. It does not want to displace China," he charged. China invaded Vietnam for several weeks early in 1979 after years of border clashes that culminated in the expulsion of many Chinese inhabitants.

"As long as America plays its China card we are not in the game," the Vietnamese official said.

Mr. Thach charged that in addition to keeping 10 infantry divisions on Vietnam's northern border and 10 nearby, the Chinese are

training several thousands of Vietnamese in Hainan and Yunnan provinces for use in guerrilla operations, and a similar number of Lao and Cambodians.

It was concern over China's "4,000-year tradition of attacking Vietnam from two directions, in make us a sandwich," that helped persuade Vietnam to move into Cambodia and overthrow the Chinese-supported Pol Pot regime in 1979, Mr. Thach said. Southeast Asian neighbors of Cambodia, particularly Thailand, fear further Vietnamese expansion. Mr. Thach has met with Thai officials at the United Nations in an attempt to resolve the border issue.

The Vietnamese official said that attempts to unseat the Pol Pot regime and replace him with a representative from the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian regime will probably fail when the matter comes up next week.

"We have no illusions there will be a change," he said. "But we would hope that some delegations will have a heavy conscience when they vote for Pol Pot."

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The foreign minister insisted that Vietnamese troops will leave Cambodia "as soon as possible." He said: "We have no interest in staying on in Cambodia. Our troops have been there twice before, during the French war, and again during the Johnson-Nixon war. We pulled out both those previous times. We will do it again."

That will happen "when the task of common defense is over," a goal complicated by the unsophistication of the Cambodian Army. "We have plenty of soldiers, but all the cadre, all the potential officers, were killed in the Pol Pot genocide. How long does it take to make a colonel, a general?" Mr. Thach asked.

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Nguyen Co Thach

"We have tightened our belts not once, but twice," Mr. Thach said, adding that his own monthly rice ration has been decreased from 16 kilograms to 13 (35 pounds to 29). Two typhoons in August and September destroyed one-fifth of the season's rice crop.

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# Report From Kabul: The Russians Appear to Be Digging In

Jas Gawronski, Moscow correspondent for RAI (Italian Radio-Television), is one of the few Western journalists to have been permitted in Afghanistan in recent months.

By Jas Gawronski  
International Herald Tribune

**K**ABUL — From the signs here, the Russians are in life more comfortable for themselves. From the airport at Kabul, a long row of military barracks is clearly visible on the hill that protects the Soviet base. Six already are completed, covered by luminous metal sheets. Workers are busy on the wooden skeletons of four others.

On the main road out of Kabul toward the Pakistani border, a convoy of 40 trucks crawls toward Jalalabad, with prefabricated walls, windows and corrugated iron roofs sticking out from under tarpaulins. Tanks guard the front and rear and are laid throughout the column. Two helicopters circle overhead.

The signs begin in Moscow, at the check-in counter at Sheremetyevo airport. A young, tall Russian, arguing, tells the Aeroflot clerk: "If that is so, I won't leave." The airline man is adamant. "You will have to pay," pointing to the four large carton boxes that pushed the needle of the weigh-in scale well over the 70-kilogram mark.

"Then I won't leave. They sent me to Kabul with a four-year contract and expect me to make it with 20 kilos."

## Hardly a Holiday

Later, in Kabul, the angry young Russian is clear in answering a question about what he is going to do in Kabul for such a long time: "I'm certainly not going for a holiday."

Visitors to Kabul do not see Russians on the streets, either soldiers or civilians. I looked for them in the bazaars and at the shopping centers, in the parks and at movie houses, in hotels and restaurants. The city, though apparently calm and under control, continues to be dangerous for them, not because the rebels are everywhere but because there are few places where Russians can be sure there are none.

One part of town, however, appears to be reserved for Russian civilians — experts, advisers, technicians, diplomats, journalists, about 10,000 in all. Afghans call the area Microrayon, and it resembles the rows of modern houses on the outskirts of Moscow, although here the buildings are lower. Their shops, at street level, are not yet open.

On a Saturday morning whole families stand on the balconies looking down into streets where hardly anything ever happens. The men are bare-chested, trying to absorb a suntan which will be the best souvenir they can take back home.

Others, the more practical-minded, hang from their windows long lines of *doublyonkas*, the Afghan sheepskin coats that cost \$100 in Kabul and \$500 in Moscow, but which need a lot of fresh air to purge them of their penetrating stench.

A family of three — father, mother and a six-year-old child — heads toward the bridge that separates one section of Microrayon from the other. I see them again at the "Russian" supermarket, an awkward combination of a typical Arab bazaar emblazoned with Cyrillic labels. Two hundred yards away three Soviet tanks safeguard this Soviet island.

When they leave the ghetto for their offices, the Russians always use a car, never a taxi. They prefer not to ride with someone they cannot trust.

Observing the Soviet military is much more difficult. In daylight hours visitors might see them riding through town in jeeps or armored cars. Some sit in tanks guarding the Russian hospital or the former royal palace where the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, lives.

It is only under cover of night and curfew that tanks and troops are moved. Then the noise of these maneuvers rises to the homes in the hills of Kabul. It is difficult to find out where they are heading. In the morning, bazaars and foreign embassies buzz with rumors about battles between rebels and Soviet troops, rumors that tell of bloody fighting with casualty figures that increase as the news passes from mouth to mouth.

It is impossible to check these rumors. Officials in Kabul give tendentious if not false reports. The roads out of Kabul are blocked. The towns controlled by the Soviet and Afghan forces can be reached only by air, flying over the disputed areas. On the vast plains that divide those towns and in the valleys around them, the rebels continue to be surprisingly active, obliging regular armies on the move to form long convoys protected by tanks and helicopters.

## Unlike War

The only place where visitors can see a Soviet base without too much risk of being outed is at the airport of Kabul. I spent three hours there on a Sunday morning. The activity was continuous but not intense, certainly nothing compared to the war-time traffic at Tan Son Nhut airport in Saigon.

Constantly, motors are running, something is mov-

ing. But all movement is restrained; helicopters take off and land one or two at a time. Transport planes load and unload their cargoes out of view from the airport terrace. The MiG-21s parked along the airstrip are covered in dust and appear to have been out of action for some time.

During my two-week stay, I never was able to distinguish the whine of a fighter from among the multiple noises reverberating in the crater in which Kabul is situated.

There is civilian air traffic, though some of it has a military nature. I saw an Aeroflot TU-154, coming from the Soviet Union, deposit 10 passengers and then, after a brief pause, disgorge more than 100 soldiers with packs who marched in column to the new barracks.

The new troops may have been a detachment of the mountain-trained anti-guerrilla forces that the Russians are apparently moving to Kabul to bolster the effectiveness of their troops and reduce their casualties.

Nobody at an official level is willing to say how many Soviet soldiers have been killed in the fighting. The minister of defense, Lt. Gen. Mohammed Rafi, told me that casualties on the government side were only a small percentage of those suffered by the rebels. I asked the deputy premier, Sultan Ali Kishmand, but he even refused to admit that the Russians were taking part in the fighting.

## Casualties Unclear

On the other side, Andrei Sakharov, the dissident Soviet scientist, has spoken of thousands of dead. Rebel groups claim up to 10,000 Soviet deaths; the U.S. State Department has mentioned estimates of 10,000 to 15,000 Soviet casualties. Those figures seem inflated.

During my frequent stops around Russian military hospitals I saw no ambulance movement that would justify such a high casualty rate. The only victim I saw was an Afghan, Gulam Rasul Kohan, 28, killed in the center of Kabul, in the bazaar not far from his home, by someone who probably knew that he had begun working for the Afghan Army.

He was not yet a soldier, but he would have soon become one. Because of that they made an exception and buried him at a military cemetery.

The Soviet dead are taken home though there are unsubstantiated reports that the Russians have opened a cemetery north of Kabul to avoid the demoralizing effect on the Soviet population of the arrival of coffins and of funerals with full military honors. The epitaph for a Russian soldier killed in Afghanistan is not the

traditional "Died for the Motherland" but a vague "Died on International Duty."

If reports of Russian casualties seem exaggerated so are talks about a massive Soviet presence in the country's administration. Still, the Russians are conspicuous in the essential centers of power. I saw them at the Ministry of Defense. At the Ministry of Culture (to which, as a correspondent, I had to report every day), there are none. And at the national news agency there is only an elderly Tass correspondent who appears not too active in his role as adviser-instructor. On the whole the quality of the Kabul press is so dismal that if the Russians had total control even they would manage to make a better job of it.

## Familiar News

Three items appear regularly in the Kabul New Times: the signing of an agreement with the Soviet Union; the defeat — always with the aid of the local population — of a band of rebels equipped with arms made in China or the United States; and the departure of a group of young volunteers for the front.

Every few days there is an attack on a "certain Dan Rezer, an American journalist [Dan Rather of CBS] who 'paid the rebels to shoot somebody in order to take pictures.' And once a week there are the confessions of a repentant rebel.

In the garden of a villa in the center of Kabul which used to be the home of the wife of ex-King Zahir Shah and is now the office of the Security Department, I met Mohsen Rezaei, an Iranian captured with other rebels, who, on request, diligently produces his litany of auto-criticism and repentance coupled with accusations against U.S. imperialism and Chinese hegemony. He had a healthy and almost elegant appearance, which indicated that he did not spend much time in prison anymore.

I saw some real political detainees in the prison of Policharki, on the outskirts of Kabul, but I was not allowed to talk with them. At the prison, guarded by two Soviet tanks manned by Afghan crews, workers are busy constructing new installations. "This is to make life more comfortable for the prisoners," the head warden explained. "But in three or four years we hope we won't need prisons anymore and we plan to transform this one into a farm."

Although the prison of Policharki is unlikely to produce fruits and vegetables soon, it seems clear that the Karmal regime is less despoil than that of his predecessor, Hafizullah Amin. There are few stories of people

disappearing without trace, of tortures or of summary executions. Karmal seldom leaves the presidential palace, only when it is indispensable. His presence as formal head of the country is discreet.

## Low Profile

There are no portraits of him at offices or in the around town. His policy is subdued, and, under a government, he tends to seek to avoid making further moves.

I saw him only once, during a speech he delivered at an international youth conference. Security seemed although the Afghans were asked to leave their gun: a rack outside in exchange for a receipt.

Later in Kabul, I met a representative of a rebel organization who said it might be difficult to organize uprising in the capital because many people seem have gotten used to the present situation. But he that the rebel movement was still strong in Kabul as proof, showed me a hatch of "letters of the night" the clandestine pamphlets once distributed only at night but now circulated even during the day.

One sector that has had difficulty adjusting is tourist industry. When I tried to pay my hotel bill a credit card, the cashier's face clouded with "Please, couldn't you settle in cash?" he asked, have to pay the salary of our employees."

During my stay in that large hotel, once crowded with tourists and journalists, I saw no more than other guests, and I was told that there are days there are no guests at all. With Kabul closed to independent observers, local residents are not allowed to seeing Western journalists. Since I was accompanied by a Russian cameraman, speak Russian have a Polish name, I was often mistaken for a Communist reporter. Many officials thanked me for helping cause of the revolution, only to be disappointed when I explained that I was Italian and in Kabul not to hurt to report.

The only time I kept a certain ambiguity about status was when I met an Afghan student on the back to Moscow. "In Afghanistan there are two tries which have nothing in common: Kabul and rest," he told me, speaking Russian marked only faint foreign accent. Of the two countries I saw one — Kabul — less dramatic, more misleading maybe the more interesting of the two because it Kabul, more than on the military front, that the fit of Afghanistan will be decided.

# Soviet U.S. Specialist Gives Kremlin's View Of Cooling Relations

As head of the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Kremlin's ranking expert on U.S.-Soviet relations, Georgy Arbatov has the ear of Andrei Gromyko and Leonid Brezhnev. He reflects the Soviet leadership's perceptions — and misconceptions — about the United States. Last week, in the institute's 15th-anniversary banquet, Mr. Arbatov sat down over tea with Craig Whitney, chief of The New York Times Moscow bureau, who is completing a three-year assignment there. Excerpts from their taped interview follow.

**QUESTION** — To see how had U.S.-Soviet relations have become, it is enough to look at the way both countries suspect each other's motives in the Iran-Iraq war. Why do you keep accusing us of somehow trying to profit from it?

**ANSWER** — Such suspicions are widespread, not only in the Soviet Union. I suspect that had the atmosphere of détente flourished, there would have been much less chance of a war — in particular, if events in the Middle East had gone along the lines of the joint Soviet-American understanding of October, 1977, instead of the now rather futile-looking lines of the Camp David agreement. I personally believe that, in the long run, nobody will gain from this war. That it came to such a war just shows how unhealthy the situation in the region is. And the presence of the American Navy nearby doesn't make things any better.

**Q** — What would be the Soviet reaction if the United States or other Western countries intervened to assure the flow of oil through the Strait of Hormuz?

**A** — Very negative. We understand very well what oil means to Western Europe, the United States, Japan and many other nations. But we don't think it confers on them any special rights in this area. It would be better for everybody in this region if the Persian Gulf were demilitarized.

**Q** — Would the Soviet Union be willing to cut off arms supplies to Iraq?

**A** — I am not aware that such a problem exists at this moment.

**Q** — Is arms control the main agenda item, the only important thing, in U.S.-Soviet relations?

**A** — The main thing is prevention of nuclear war. Arms control is very closely connected. But we already have proofs from recent history that it doesn't help arms control if it remains the only issue in our relations. If we look back to 1972, we will see the scope of our relations has become narrower and narrower. Maybe the first victim was trade. After the Jackson-Vanik Amendment [to the 1974 Trade Act, linking increased commerce to increased Soviet emigration], nobody could regard trade as a very promising field. Then Europe — the United States has been trying since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 to take advantage of those hard-won accords to make things as difficult as possible for the Soviet Union. The Middle East — we lived through wars but came to understand that we had to establish a mechanism to work together, that it was impossible to reach a settlement without the United States and impossible without the Soviet Union. And there was Camp David. Everybody was trying to forget about the Soviet Union, to isolate it from the settlement in the Middle East.

**Q** — If President Carter is re-elected, the administration says it will try to get SALT-2 ratified. Suppose it fails?

**A** — They'd better not. Can relations improve without the treaty? Can we work around it and negotiate agreement on medium-range weapons systems in Europe?

**A** — We can negotiate immediately about medium-range missiles and American forward-based systems in Europe. But nothing can go into force until the big question — SALT-2 is solved. There could be damage-limiting operations, but it would be a tremendous blow to détente and to the future of Soviet-American relations, to arms control, even to the guarantee of peace.

**Q** — Suppose Ronald Reagan is elected? He says he is against SALT-2.

**A** — First, we do not interfere in your internal affairs and we are ready to work with any government. As a student of American affairs, I can add quite privately my observation that your politicians tend to drift to the center after they get to power, from whatever side... But if Reagan remains in this position of simply rejecting SALT-2, it will be very harmful to Soviet-U.S. relations and to basic American interests.

**Q** — But who would be your favorite candidate?

**A** — Comrade Gus Hall.  
**Q** — There is a feeling of strategic inferiority in the United States.

**A** — These feelings were encouraged by the difficulty of psychological adjustment to a new situation. Americans lived for many years behind two oceans, with a feeling of 100 percent security. Then they lived a couple of decades after World War II with a feeling of overwhelming strategic superiority. Now they have become just as vulnerable as we are, as all Europeans. We have lived with that for centuries. The Americans have become vulnerable for the first time, so there have been constant attempts to somehow reverse the situation. And there was the naive hope that more dollars and more military hardware could make you invulnerable again. Now there is parity. Whatever you do won't be able to change that. You cannot increase security by arms appropriations.

**Q** — But aren't you confirming that there has been a tremendous Soviet buildup that gave you parity with us?

**A** — We had to keep up with you.

**Q** — We consulted on Vietnam. Why couldn't we have had consultations on Afghanistan before you sent in troops?

**A** — You never consulted us about whether to go into Vietnam, only about how to extricate yourselves. The government in Afghanistan is a sovereign government. By this reasoning why shouldn't we discuss the composition of a government in Pakistan, South Korea or El Salvador?

**Q** — The Soviet attitude toward what is happening in Poland causes great concern. You accuse the West of interfering, which raises alarms about what you might do there.

**A** — There are attempts by right-wing West Germans and Western right-wing trade union leaders to interfere. We want them and the Poles want them. But in general, the foundations of society there are solid and firm and I'm very optimistic about the prospects. You must understand why we are so sensitive. The West has interfered in our affairs from the first days of our revolution. Even now, you have a Captive Nations Week sponsored by the Congress and the president. It is declared that, in your opinion, all our republics don't actually belong to the Soviet Union, even the Urals and the northern Caucasus and Siberia. We are left with the space maybe from Moscow to Leningrad, from Smolensk to Gorki. What would the American reaction be if our Supreme Soviet, our president, would declare a Captive Nations Week of America and demand, with a lot of justification, by the way, that your country be given to whom it belongs: Indians, Mexicans, Canadians, blacks and Alaska, maybe, to us?

**Q** — Is the Cold War coming back in the 1980s?

**A** — It is not easy to freeze the world in a permanent new Cold War because of changed international realities.

**Q** — What do you have in mind?

**A** — Begin with the changed military situation. From the U.S. viewpoint, the Cold War might have seemed a meaningless because of what Washington wanted. These designs never materialized even then. Under a new balance, under parity, there are no chances at all to succeed in them. Second, by comparison, Cold



Georgy Arbatov

War II would involve a much greater number of participants in international power games, many uncontrollable and even irresponsible, which would tremendously increase the risks. Also, the U.S. allies very probably won't simply follow the leader without thinking of their own interests. They are greatly vulnerable even to a small war in Europe, which may be considered strictly "tactical" from the American viewpoint. And take economic relations. West German trade with the U.S. is about as great as with Eastern Europe.

**Q** — Will the Soviet Union always remain willing to improve the atmosphere with the United States?

**A** — I don't know about "always" and "willing" — it depends on what you do in the meantime. We don't want to denigrate the U.S. It is a strong power that plays a great role in the world and bears heavy responsibility for its actions. But we aren't begging for détente as some special favor. The interest is mutual. And détente can work only if this is understood by both sides.

# Abramowitz: A Diplomat in Action

Envoy's Strong Talk, Deeds Make U.S. Position Felt in Southeast Asia

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

**B**ANGKOK — His speech completed. Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanonda was fielding questions at a dinner with foreign journalists in Bangkok earlier this month. What about the secret U.S. talks with Vietnam about normalizing relations? He was asked.

Gen. Prem referred the question to U.S. Ambassador Morton Abramowitz, present in the banquet hall.

Impatience showed on the ambassador's face as he rose to his feet. "The question is ridiculous," he boomed in the tones of a man who does not suffer fools gladly. There was no truth whatsoever to reports of normalization, he declared. Peace would never come until Hanoi withdrew its troops from Cambodia.

It was not exactly a diplomatic performance, and later Mr. Abramowitz mused that perhaps he had come on a bit strong, but Bangkok has grown accustomed to strong talk and action from the 47-year-old ambassador.

Some people dislike him. Many others are intensely loyal, but almost everyone in Bangkok diplomatic circles agrees that he has been an effective and forceful advocate for the United States, helping to restore prestige and influence lost in the Vietnam War.

## Regional Events

Regional events have helped his task considerably: the exodus of Indochinese refugees and Vietnam's move into Cambodia in December, 1978, forced Thailand to turn to its old ally, the Americans, once again. The three-story embassy in Bangkok has become one of the most important U.S. missions abroad.

Arriving at 7:30 a.m., Mr. Abramowitz directs his staff of 370 Americans with the energy of a self-made businessman running his own factory.

"Starts early, works late. He's not a time-waster," a diplomat said. His door is usually open. One need not mind words with him, it is said. Sometimes wearing a slightly rumpled suit, Mr. Abramowitz seems not fully at ease

with the limousines, guarded mansion and social deference accorded to a U.S. ambassador.

Thailand is Mr. Abramowitz's first such posting. A Foreign Service officer since 1960, he served in Taiwan and Hong Kong and, for four years before coming to Thailand, was on loan to the Pentagon as a deputy assistant secretary of defense, specializing in East Asian affairs.

His close relations with Richard Holbrooke, the State Department's assistant secretary for East Asia and the Pacific, who has long advocated U.S. recognition of Vietnam, earned Mr. Abramowitz a reputation as a dove among his Pentagon colleagues.

But in Thailand he has argued publicly and privately for a hard line against the Vietnamese. Hanoi's intransigence, he recently said, "delays reconstruction in the whole of Indochina, puts enormous pressure on Thailand, generates the possibility of Sino-Soviet hostilities and bids to doom the Cambodian people."

## Security Threat

Words like these are applauded by the Thai government, which backs the deposed Khmer Rouge authorities against the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin government. But in two key areas — military aid and refugees — Mr. Abramowitz and the Thais have had serious differences.

Thai officials view the almost 300,000 Indochinese refugees in Thailand as a security threat and economic burden, and hint periodically of repatriating them by force. Mr. Abramowitz and the embassy staff, on the grounds that the United States has an obligation to the refugees because of the Indochina war, spend long hours lobbying to keep them safe.

When the Thai Army sent 44,000 Cambodians to the border by bus and forced them across at gunpoint last year, Mr. Abramowitz hurriedly called on the premier and army commander-in-chief to urge them to reconsider.

Feeling that the local office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees does not do its job in protecting refugees, he has allowed U.S. Embassy refugee workers to play unofficial

roles as refugee guardians, going where new refugees are reported and with Thai police and soldiers to let them in.

At the same time Mr. Abramowitz has accelerated resettlement. Last year, the United States accepted 2,700 in 1979, up from 2,300 in 1978, and expected 7,500 this month.

Some Thai officials and military resent the Americans' demands that he be allowed to stay. "It's very easy for them to say, 'Take all the refugees,' by Premier Thanat Khoman said.

Despite the risks of allowing refugees, Thailand, the Thais argue, the United States has offered no real support to the Th forces, which now face Vietnamese troops just across the border in Cambodia.

Grants from the United States to armed forces ended in the late 1970s as Thailand in June, the United States already-purchased guns and ammunition Thailand, but many Thais considered a token gesture.

Many diplomats believe that Mr. Abramowitz would like to see substantial aid to Thailand but is resigned to the U.S. position.

After Thailand, Mr. Abramowitz's concern is the joint relief effort in Cambodia. On this issue, his thinking coincides with Thais' almost precisely, and they work closely.

In the spring of 1979, the U.S. political section began voicing some of warnings of famine in Cambodia. I cables to Washington got little response. Abramowitz "was almost obsessed not to make Washington aware," a recent report said.

In about June that year, the ambassador secured a \$300,000 grant from the U.S. for relief services, a private aid agency, trucking rice to the Cambodian border.

When thousands of starving and Cambodians staggered into Thailand ago, world interest was suddenly for the ambassador's pet issue. With a pouring in, the Thai government opened doors to any Cambodians who arrived.

Mr. Abramowitz now had few staff. chief bankroller for the joint relief effort. He argued for about a third of the aid program. His hand on the purse plus his abilities as a negotiator, came to get his way on most issues.

## Adversary Relations

Soon he developed an adversary relationship with the two agencies coordinating the effort, UNICEF and the International Cross. At issue was how best to get hungry people.

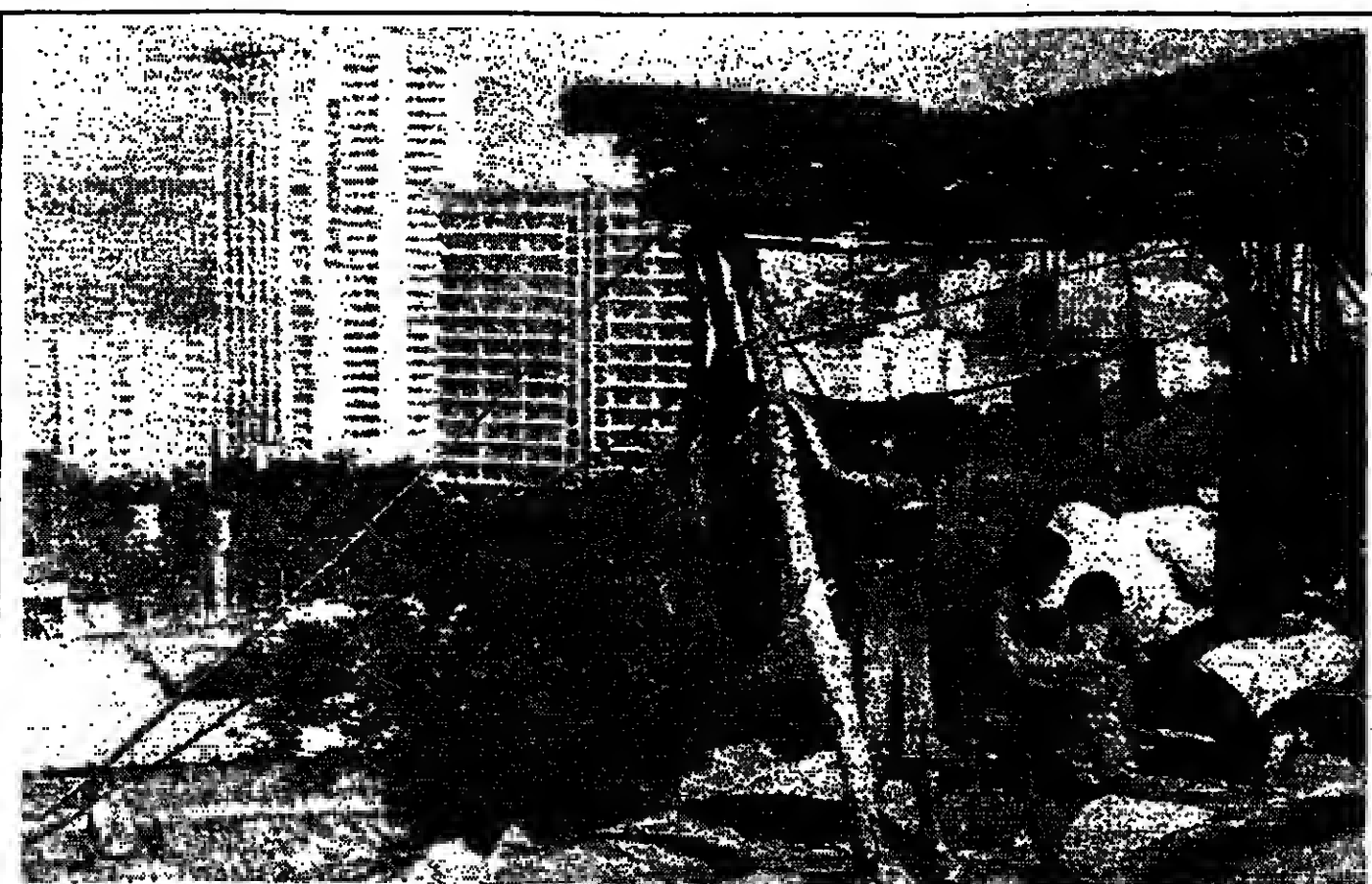
Agency officials tended to emphasize through the Heng Samrin government matter how inefficient it was, as it is, most of the country's people are starving. Abramowitz argued for a program that include large handouts at the Thai border.

Much of the border food was given to Khmer Rouge and Khmer Serei guerrilla agency staff members, many of them an liberals, began to wonder if U.S. aid on a border program was not part of an attempt to revive the United States' role in Vietnam.

Some of them concluded that Mr. Abramowitz was irrationally hostile toward them. Aid officials conferring with him this year, for instance, were amazed, him say that Vietnam was diverting quantities of Cambodian relief, a claim other embassies had long before dismissed as evidence.

When the Red Cross placed a limit much rice could be distributed at the border, Mr. Abramowitz was enraged. million from a U.S. aid fund, the estimated close to 20,000 additional tons for the border operation.

For his work on behalf of Cambodia, Mr. Abramowitz is to receive the C. Wilson Award for achievement in international affairs late this month.



**CONTRAST IN MEXICO** — A quick look at Acapulco becomes a study in contrast as a Mexican family makes do in a slum dwelling overlooking high-rise luxury hotels by the

colorful bay. Local authorities estimate that 125,000 persons, nearly 20 percent of the city's population, live in the hill slum areas on the edge of one of Mexico's most famous resorts.



# The London Stage

## 'Song': Pit of Mush; 'Lette': A Bit of Song

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

A great deal of what is wrong, and some of what is right, is being played out in the circumstances in which it was written.

... Murvin Hamish, and the playwright, Neil Simon, time involved in an altogether different musical project, one that led to the footlights. During that collaboration Hamish Simon about an affair he was then having with the lyricist Sager. Simon, presumably seeing in that relationship a sort of acid New York comedy, had ever written, began musical about a composer and a lyricist falling in and out of songs. Boy gets piano, boy gets girl, boy loses girl, boy gets girl back.

... an all-American musical, apparently devised by and for the West End; and any day now they'll have Rock Hudson and doing it for Las Vegas. In the meantime, here it is in Tom Conti making his singing debut opposite Gemma Jones, a character, near-three-hour show, backing them are a big orchestra, a sextet of "inner voices" and some gleefully elegant as of Manhattan in a faithful reproduction of the original

... heavily on boyish charm, and manages throughout the ve an endearing and cunning impression of an actor who mean to be there at all. His is the performance of a man ped into a ritual Broadway orchestral celebration and who se he is there it would be childish of him not to sing and tie is precisely what he does. A bit.

... even is more at home, not surprisingly considering her musical track record, and the moments when this show are generally hers. But not even her manic vitality can empty evening: it is as bright and as smooth and as Pan Am skyscraper, but it looks like that skyscraper at e lights have been left on and the people have gone home.

... a special brand of New York acid romanticism has over all along. This end; this time it may, because the songs are e along. They're not great songs, and indeed you feel that earing them for years across hotel lifts and airport lounges, ically the familiarity of their appeal.

... e Manhattan urban chic ("I was going to take a Valium get my teeth unclogged") and in terms of its origins this e nearest that the Broadway musical has ever gotten to an al home movie. A theatergoing audience that can flock to u "Sweeney Todd" (as happened on Broadway and may to happen here) is not my kind of theatergoing audience; tediously plastic, all-purpose, bland and oo-thought show en this is for you.

... the Comedy) is not nearly as terrible as most of the ould have you believe. That still makes it fairly terrible, istake is to think of it as a musical at all. What John s done, in response to his wife Cleo Laine's long-held olette, is to put together a cycle of songs vaguely inspired s of the legendary French novelist. If heard on a brief tele-concert, these songs would have considerable

... umbers in the first half do include a quota of clinkers, specially horrendous "Ah Fare" song, which if my notes d contains the immortal couplet, "Mata Hari will get all distinguishing"; but they improve greatly after the interm- then we get to "Love With Someone Younger" and Miss uth Nelson (who plays all the other roles, two-character eeing something of a fashion) are able to give us an inkling ow might have been like if somebody had bothered to rit.

... it we have is a concert evening, jocularly narrated by John na la Douce" mood; Miss Laine is no actress, and given -How's that hip of yours this morning?" she looks under- e lost. She is however a great dramatic singer, and when o belt out the numbers all is briefly well.

... back to a sketchy kind of biography, told in Encyclopedia e, and one starts to think that perhaps the answer would ave Cleo sing Colette while somebody else acted out the izing life and times. Nelson and Moffatt cope valiantly, e, but cannot hide the fact that what we have, in the end, is me songs in search of a show; but for all that I'm still y the record.

# Theater in Paris

## natizing Writers, Backstage Folk

Quinn Curtiss  
at Herald Tribune

... able curiosity about e and writers is in e more often their e and personal habits eir work that in- s. Probably bank- e's preoccupation s, two plays com- epters at home and e behind the scenes e the week.

... and a song poem, "Lande Roi (at the e-Bernard) a popu- e comes dubious of e of his stock inven- e him and pro- e profits.

... Yes. Nonetheless, e widow has told d would lock him- e and in his creative e heard talking to e in the tongues of e.

... e is a detective play e twists and turns e conclusion must d, but it is recom- e sorbing and novel e with Jean Ray- e sonnier star, imper- e and lordly ex- e agnary aristocrat e creator.

... d Jardin's last play, e" (at the Compe- e-Elysees) is also e literati. It lifts e erratic penman,

... temporarily down with writer's eamp. He is a singularly selfish eamp. His wife has run off and e wants her back. Blocked in his e work and restless over his spouse's e absence, he rants and raves, driv- e his housekeeper and timid typ- e almost crazy with his whims e and abuse. When they are not e present he talks to himself in end- eless tirades illustrated in flash- e backs.

... The den that Pace has designed e for him is of macabre dimness e when he is in a depressed state, e which is most of the time. When e in his mind's eye he sees the pleas- e ant past with his vanished mate e there is bright illumination. The script e is in large measure a monologue, e only occasionally interrupted, and e it grows monotonous as the eve- e ning wears on, though Jean-Claude e Brully recites it excitedly, now with e amusing malice and now with e bleak despair.

... The recipients of the distressed e protagonist's two-hour filibuster e are well taken, with Dominique e Blanchard as the mothering house- e keeper, Magali Renoit as the sec- e retary who finally turns on her e master, and by Theresé Lionard as e the yearned-for madame.

... "L'Habilleur" (at the Theatre e la Michodiere) is Ronald Har- e wood's London hit, "The Dress- e er," translated. Since an actor's e dresser in France is always a wom- e an, L'Habilleur, the title of the e adaptation may mystify Parisians. e It is set behind the scenes of a e London theater during the Blitz

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Levi's tab (left) and Mac Keen version.

# Clothing

## Jeans: The Battle of the Pocket Tabs

By Jeffrey Robinson  
International Herald Tribune

**AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France**—An appeals court here and a U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco are being confronted by the same question—the significance of a tab of cloth five-eighths of an inch by a quarter of an inch.

Back in the '30s, Levi Strauss & Co. decided that if the tab were red and had the word Levi's on it, the consumer could easily identify a Levi's overall on sight. The sales manager at Levi Strauss wrote at the time, "Sight identification on overalls is made possible by a new and unique application of a colored tab, in an unusual and original position, the back patch pocket, where such use was previously unheard of, either on overalls or any other garment."

He felt that no other maker of overalls could therefore have any other purpose in putting a colored tab on a patch pocket except to copy the Levi Strauss mark and confuse the customer.

merce defines a trademark as something relating "to any word, name, symbol, or device which is used in trade with goods to indicate the source or origin of the goods and to distinguish them from the goods of others."

Unlike patents or copyrights, trademarks are used solely to identify the source of goods. The use of the tab on jeans seems to be a delicate question. Companies like Mac Keen, who make a French designer's jeans, contend that their tab clearly says Mac Keen on it and that it is not in the same place as the Levi tab.

"When you're discussing trademarks, there is one simple question," says Ron Sokol, an American lawyer based in Aix-en-Provence who prepared the Mac Keen defense against Levi Strauss when that case was first heard two years ago. "The question to ask is, will the trademark you're using give rise to a reasonable likelihood of confusion, that a consumer of average intelligence will be deceived or confused into thinking that it's someone else's product."

# San Francisco Suit

Since the tab first made its appearance on overalls, the word overalls has been updated to dungarees, denims and jeans. (The derivation of overalls is obvious. The word dungaree comes from *Dumgri*, a section of Bombay; denim is from *de Nimes*, from the city in southern France, and jeans is from *Genes*, the French spelling of Genoa.)

Whatever you call it though, it is a multibillion-dollar-a-year business and Levi Strauss not only has a big share of it, but is aggressive in defending what it says is part of its trademark.

The U.S. Department of Com-

Before suing Mac Keen in France, Levi Strauss sued Blue Bell (Wranglers jeans) in U.S. District Court in San Francisco. Levi Strauss did not like the tab on Wranglers. Blue Bell raised the question as to whether or not the tab was functional, because if it is, it cannot be used as a trademark. Levi Strauss said it was not for any use except identification. Blue Bell, however, said that instead of sewing down a piece of cloth with the company name, a tab was sewn on only one side instead of four, which Blue Bell estimated saved more than \$900,000 a year. Therefore the tab served the purpose of saving money.

Blue Bell contended that Levi Strauss was making a habit of this kind of lawsuit, having filed others in recent years (Levi Strauss admits to nearly 200 since the tab was first used) ostensibly to protect a trademark. But the real reason, Blue Bell suggested, was to harass competitors. The judge did not agree.

At the same time, Levi Strauss filed a similar suit in France against Mac Keen, and the French court ruled against Levi Strauss. The court here said that a piece of ribbon sewn into the seam of a garment in such a way as to be visible from the outside cannot in itself constitute a trademark. Both cases are being appealed.

"Levi Strauss may well think that if Mac Keen were not selling jeans at all, a potential customer who wanted to buy a pair of jeans

might then buy a pair of Levi's, even though Mac Keen jeans are sold exclusively in boutiques and Levi's are sold in department stores and other outlets, even though they are not necessarily appealing to the same type of customer," Sokol said. "I think that Levi Strauss thus has an economic motivation to put pressure on the small jeans manufacturers because such pressure might increase Levi's own share of the market."

Levi Strauss stands by its original position and has made it clear that it will continue to use the full weight of its financial and legal resources to defend it.

"In many cases Levi's competitors have no choice but to bow to whatever legal pressures Levi Strauss cares to put on them. They simply can't afford to fight," Sokol said.

Blue Bell referred to it as "Levi's so-called cash policy of litigation." But they lost against Levi's and Mac Keen won. Now comes Round 2, and the referees are about to start finding out more about the jeans business than they ever wanted to know.

# Policewomen

## Audrey of the Mounties

By Andrew H. Malcolm  
New York Times Service

**DAWSON CITY, Yukon Territory**—There is no Sergeant Preston of the Yukon. He's a she, and she's only a constable.

Constable Audrey Jewett, the newest member of the Dawson City detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in this isolated northwestern corner of Canada, is part of a revolution creeping through one of North America's most famous law-enforcement agencies.

According to the legends in novels and on radio and television, the Mounties were rugged individualists who roamed the frontiers on horseback, by dog sled and on foot, always getting their man, always with their trusty dog and always wearing their fur hats and red coats. For years in the Klondike they were the sole symbol of Canada's sovereignty against the encroachment of thousands of rowdy goldminers.

The Mounties have changed with time. In parts of Canada such as Ontario they are, like the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, a national police force. In Alberta, British Columbia and the two unincorporated territories, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, they are a combination FBI, state patrol and city police.

communities of Inuits, as the Eskimos are known these days.

Jewett, 24, whose father and brother are Mounties, arrived here in July after three years of undercover and general police work in Britain and a five-day, dirt road drive north. As one of the five regular Mounties in Dawson City, which has a permanent population of 700 but a summer census of 3,000, she quickly shouldered her share of accidents, break-ins, robberies, distant patrols and bar-room brawls.

"I wanted to be in police work," Constable Jewett said, "because I decided I like to help people and I'm used to moving around a lot." Between her father's transfusions and her own moves, she estimates she's lived in 30 different places in her 24 years.

She sought assignment to Canada's harsh North, for which she receives her \$21,800 salary plus \$2,000 isolation compensation. "I like the North," she said, "It's so different. The people are really friendly, and the job is more community related. You know people better. Elsewhere I'm Constable Jewett, here I'm Audrey."

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Jan van Kessel, Locatelli, J.M. Motenast, Rembrandt Harmensz van Rijn,  
Suaven, Verburgh.

PAINTINGS of the 19th and 20th century: Chagall, de Chirico, Derain,  
van Dongen, Ernst, Gritzner, Guillaumin, Herbin, Hugo Kaufmann, Klee,  
B.C. Koekkoek, Loiseau, Manguin, Monticelli, Otto Müller, Munch, Nolde,  
Picasso, Poliakoff, Rouault, Seligmann, Utrillo, Vallouin, Vlaminck, Wierusz-  
Kowalski, Zugel etc.

Graphic works, books and sculpture of the 19th and 20th century:  
Jean Dufy, Dunoyer de Segonzac, Alberto Giacometti, E.L. Kirchner,  
W. Lehmbruck, Pablo Picasso, Paul Signac, M. de Vlaminck,  
Edouard Vuillard.

Rare French FURNITURE of the 17th, 18th and 19th century, many pieces, stamped.

A large collection of RUUS and carpets, TAPESTRY, Rare CLOCKS.  
Basket clocks, SCULPTURE and BRONZES.  
European PORCELAIN and FAIENCE.  
SILVER, collection of MINIATURES, SNUFFBOXES, ICONS, MEDIEVAL  
ART and CRAFT, RARE WINE.

A large collection of GLASS and ART NOUVEAU.  
IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL ART: Tibet, Nepal, India,  
Thailand, China and Japan: Sculpture, lacquerware, ivory, jade, snuffboxes,  
netsuke, paintings, tusks, FAR EASTERN CERAMICS.  
Highly important collection of JEWELS.  
Important collection of GOLD BOXES.

PREVIEW October 9th through October 21st, 1980, daily from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.  
On Sunday October 12th and October 19th, from 10.30 a.m. to 10 p.m.  
On Tuesday, October 21st, last day of exhibition, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
After October 21st and until the day of the sale appointments may be made for private viewing.

We are publishing the following catalogues:  
Pictures, 16th to 20th century, Graphic Art and Sculpture, 19th and 20th century SFR. 35,-  
Furniture, Arts and Crafts SFR. 35,-, Asian and Far Eastern Works of Art, including Ceramics SFR. 25,-, Jewels SFR. 25,-.

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**LES 2 MEILLEURES SOIREE DE PARIS**

NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE  
"Allez Lido"

**LIDO**

20 h 30 Dîner dansant  
1/2 Champ. dîner sugg. revue  
**255 F**

22 h 30/0 h 30 LA REVUE  
**170 F**

NORMANDIE 116<sup>e</sup> CHAMPS-ELYSEES  
563.11.61 et agences

**MOULIN ROUGE**

20 h Dîner Champ Revue  
**255 F**

22 h Champ Revue  
0 h 2<sup>e</sup> Spectacle  
**170 F**

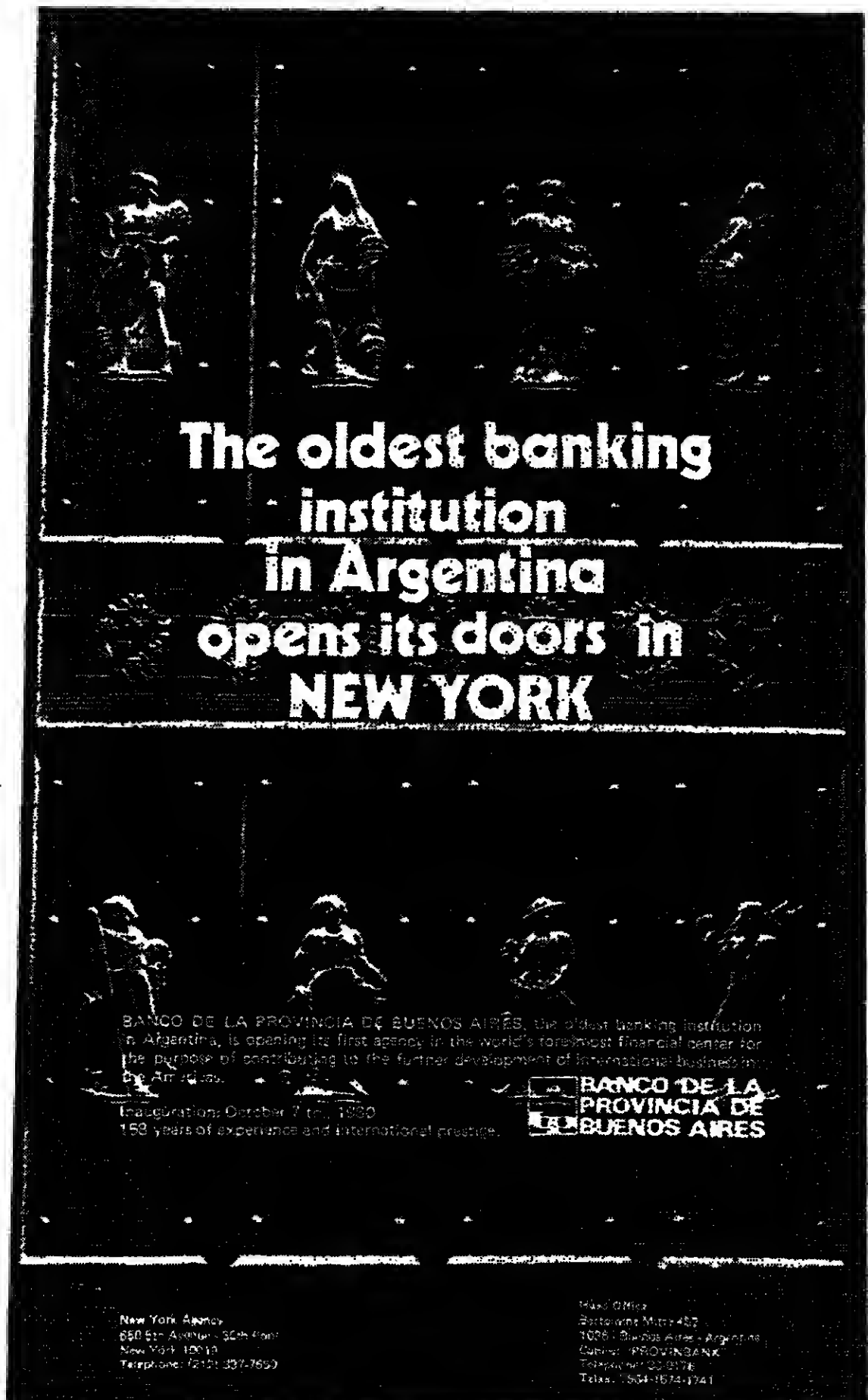
PLACE BLANCHE  
606.00.10 et 106.01 et agences



# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 8

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	12 Month High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	12 Month High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	12 Month High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.
12 Month High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	12 Month High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	12 Month High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.	12 Month High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Div. in 5 Yld. P/E 100s.



**The oldest banking institution in Argentina opens its doors in NEW YORK**

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CURRENCY R

(Continued on Page 10)



**INESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**Germans to Build Nigeria Steelworks**

**Associated Press-Dow Jones**  
Societe Fonderie, a French construction and public works firm, has signed an agreement in principle with the government for the construction of a steelworks worth \$1 billion at Ajakuta in association with Dumez, another French company, and the Julius Berger Co. of West Germany.

**Canada Finds Gas Off Baffin Island**

**Reuters**  
Canada — Aquitaine of Canada said its Baffin-Labrador well, which was drilled to 14,976 feet, is in the northern part of the 1.2-million-acre block is held 40 percent by Aquitaine, 15 percent by Petro Canada, 15 percent by Sogip, 10 percent by Bay Oil and Gas Co., 7% by PanCanadian Petroleum, 5 percent by Home Oil and 5 percent by Murphy Oil. Aquitaine is 100 percent owned by Societe Nationale Elf Aquitaine of France.

**Announces New Small TV**

**Reuters**  
Toshiba said it has produced a monochrome television set of three by four centimeters and weighing 300 grammes. The set, which uses liquid crystal instead of a conventional cathode ray tube, is expected to be marketed in about two years after its development. The set, which uses liquid crystal instead of a conventional cathode ray tube, is expected to be marketed in about two years after its development. The set, which uses liquid crystal instead of a conventional cathode ray tube, is expected to be marketed in about two years after its development.

**Unrest Affecting French Unit**

**Associated Press-Dow Jones**  
Societe Fiat-Renault, a trucking subsidiary of Fiat of Turin, Italy, is being forced to lay off about 1,000 workers until further notice because of the difficulty of getting a parent company.

**President Resigns Suddenly**

**United Press International**  
Ariz. — Robert Swanson, his apparent to Greyhound Lines, resigned after 10 months as the company's president and chief executive officer. Swanson, 54, was announced Tuesday by Gerald Trautman, chairman and chief executive of the Phoenix-based corporation. Swanson said the executive committee of the board of directors on committee of the board "have approved an arrangement" for Swanson, a former General Mills executive, to resign from his second-ranking position in February.

**Germany Will Not Veto EEC Steel Plan**

**Associated Press**  
West Germany will not oppose a control of the European Community to curb European steel production, Bonn government spokesman said Wednesday.

**Japanese Business Looks to North Korea**

**Associated Press**  
The key to the new trade overtures is the prominence of the businessmen who have formed the East Asian Trade Research Board here. Among them are Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Nippon Steel and head of the powerful Japan Federation of Economic Organizations; Sobei Nakayama, counselor of the Industrial Bank of Japan, and Tazuo Mizukami, chairman of the Japan Foreign Trade Committee.

**Oils Help Rebound in NYSE Prices**

**Reuters**  
NEW YORK — Strength in oil and technology issues helped stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebound Wednesday from profit-taking Tuesday. Trading volume fell slightly from recent sessions.

**BL Unveils Metro in Bid To Compete With Imports**

**From Agency Dispatches**  
LONDON — The Austin Mini Metro, the car that could make or break the state-owned BL motor company, was unveiled Wednesday and goes on sale in Britain next Tuesday. The hard-pressed BL Ltd., formerly British Leyland, has invested £285 million (\$684 million) in the mile-long Metro in a bid to regain its share of the domestic market from foreign imports and spearhead an export drive into Europe.

**Japanese Expect Car Exports to Slacken**

**From Agency Dispatches**  
TOKYO — Major Japanese car producers forecast Wednesday that their sales to the United States and Europe would slacken during the rest of this year amid growing demands for protectionist curbs on the Japanese car boom.



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**Ford, UAW Ask U.S. Panel For Japanese Import Curbs**

**By Jane Seaberry**  
*Washington Post Service*

**WASHINGTON** — The United Auto Workers union and Ford Motor asked the U.S. government Wednesday for import curbs on Japanese cars to enable the ailing U.S. automobile industry to convert to building small, fuel-efficient vehicles.

Testifying at the opening session of a crucial hearing by the International Trade Commission, UAW president Douglas Fraser said Japan's automakers have refused to reduce exports in the United States "that have simply overwhelmed" the U.S. automotive industry.

"The UAW is confident that if they [U.S. automakers] are allowed sufficient time to complete their massive programs to convert their plants, tooling, and auto designs for the production of small, high-mile-per-gallon cars, the four American manufacturers will by model year 1985 be able to compete effectively with imports," Mr. Fraser said.

Ford and the auto union have asked the ITC, a U.S. government body, to determine that foreign cars exported to the United States have brought "serious injury" to the domestic motor industry and to recommend to the president a cut in import levels for the next three years. Restrictions then would be phased out by 1985.

However, Federal Trade Commission officials told the ITC that import quotas or new tariffs would not be efficient ways to aid the U.S. industry and that to regain their share of the U.S. car market U.S. auto producers should offer buyers the cars they want.

Mr. Fraser, whose union has seen its members laid off in record numbers as a result of the slump in U.S. car sales, charged that Japanese auto firms have been determined to "exploit" the U.S. market in "a period of panic-buying of small, high-mileage-getting cars."

Noting auto industry unemployment increased to 351,400 in May though currently it is down to 241,500, he said that unless imports are limited the jobless figure will go up again toward 300,000.

**Others Fiercer**

Both Ford and the UAW say that U.S. auto industry unemployment and company earnings losses come mainly from higher imports of Japanese cars. Both say that Britain, France and other countries have been much firmer than the United States in holding down Japanese imports.

Mr. Fraser told the five-member ITC: "The Japanese auto manufacturers have turned a deaf ear to every request that they exercise restraint during the American industry's time of peril."

Japanese automakers, who are to testify later this week, argue that rising imports do not cause Detroit's economic problems. They say that Japanese small cars filled a need that U.S. automakers were unable to fill.

Testifying on Wednesday, Michael Lynch, acting director of the FTC's Bureau of Economics, said a 1.7 million-a-year quota on foreign cars, as sought by Ford, would cost U.S. buyers between \$3 billion and \$5 billion because car prices would rise.

While the quota would create about 32,000 jobs in the U.S. industry, it would cost consumers about \$90,000 per job.

"Experience from past import surges indicates that U.S. producers are capable of regaining lost sales once they introduce attractive competitive cars," he said.

The decision on what steps to take, if any, to help the U.S. automakers is to be made by whoever is president after the ITC makes its recommendation by mid-November.

Last week the Carter administration, after negotiations with the steel industry and labor leaders, announced a five-year program giving the steel industry time to retool and modernize so that it can compete better with foreign steel.

While steel has been an important political campaign issue, particularly in key states of Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, so is the auto. The administration has refused to grant import relief to the auto industry, a move that has been criticized by Presidential contender Ronald Reagan.

Led by Chrysler, the U.S. auto industry has lost nearly \$2 billion in the first six months of this year, and Philip Caldwell, the Ford chairman, said Tuesday that for his company, the third-quarter profits will be "no better. I think they will be worse."

"U.S. production is at an 18-year low, having plummeted from 12.9 million cars and light trucks in 1978 to about 8.2 million units in 1980 — far below trend volume," said a statement filed by Ford on Tuesday. "The difference between now and any prior experience is the dramatic increase in car and truck imports."

Since 1976 the Japanese imports have expanded their market share here from 9 percent in 1976 to 21.7 percent, Ford said.

"The Japanese producers alone have taken a windfall advantage of the abrupt market shift by massively stepping up exports to the U.S., an increase consistent with Japan's need to generate foreign exchange to pay its enormous bill for imported oil," the Ford statement said.

**NEW BOTTOMS IN COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER**

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**Toshiba attributes record sales/profit year to innovative technology.**

Massive investments in research and development paid off handsomely as Toshiba sales and profits both soared to record highs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1980.

**Consumer Products**

Toshiba markets a vast range of consumer products, offering the public superior technology in electrical and electronic goods. Whether TV set, video or audio system, lighting or household appliances, Toshiba products guarantee reliability to their purchasers.

Consumer products accounted for 36% of total sales.

**Heavy Apparatus**

Toshiba technology and know-how in the field of heavy industry has meant efficiency and enhanced productivity to a number of industries around the world.

The generation of electricity is a particular strength at Toshiba. Steam, hydroelectric, geothermal, nuclear — many of the largest electricity generating facilities in the world have Toshiba-built equipment.

Heavy apparatus accounted for a 29% share of the total sales.

**Industrial Electronics**

Microelectronics are the backbone of many Toshiba-developed innovations with industrial applications. Products range from electronic components such as semiconductors to electronic calculators, plain paper copiers, office computers, medical equipment, navigational aids and satellite communications equipment.

Industrial electronics accounted for a 23% share of the total sales.

**Other Products**

In this group, products such as precision machinery, machine tools, optical equipment, ceramics, silicon resin, housing and sound recordings are found.

Other products accounted for 12% of total sales.

**New President Elected**

At the shareholders' meeting held June 30, 1980, Shiochi Saba was elected president of Toshiba Corporation, succeeding Kazuo Iwata. Saba states that Toshiba will continue its emphasis on the development of innovative technology.

**CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL REPORT**

Statement of Income (For the period April 1, 1979, to March 31, 1980) in Millions of Yen

	1979	1980
Sales and other income	1,987,341	1,987,341
Costs and expenses	1,882,136	1,882,136
Income before income taxes	105,205	105,205
Income taxes	59,880	59,880
Net income	45,325	45,325
Net income per share of common stock	21.14 (in Yen)	21.14 (in Yen)

5-Year Growth of Consolidated Net Sales (in Millions of Yen)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Net Sales	1,218	1,284	1,506	1,793	1,987	1,987

**Balance Sheet** (March 31, 1980, in Millions of Yen)

Assets	Liabilities
Cash and time deposits	Bank loans
Notes and accounts receivable, trade	Notes and accounts payable, trade
Inventories	Other current liabilities
Other current assets	Other liabilities
Property, plant and equipment	Common stock
Other assets	Surplus
Total assets	Total liabilities

Interested parties are invited to send for our annual report

**TOSHIBA CORPORATION** TOKYO JAPAN  
Tokyo Head Office: 1-6, Uchisaiyama-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan  
Phone: 501-5411 Cable: TOSHIBA TOKYO Telex: J22587 TOSBIA

**CURRENCY RATES**

Exchange rates for October 8, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	D.M.	F.F.	IL.	Gr.	R.F.	S.F.	S.M.
100 U.S.	166.74	145.70	12.28	14.70	17.20	19.83	12.80
100 U.S.	166.74	145.70	12.28	14.70	17.20	19.83	12.80
100 U.S.	166.74	145.70	12.28	14.70	17.20	19.83	12.80

**DIAMOND INVESTMENT**

1.00 carat, brilliant cut, report price, \$18

	Color	Exceptional White (E)	White (G)
Pure V.V.S.2	40,834	24,412	12,871

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Note: 101 Amounts needed to buy one pound, (\*) Units of 100, (x) Units of 1,000.











## U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

## International Monetary Market

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
STERLING	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
FRANK	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
DM	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
YEN	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
MARK	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
SC	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
CHF	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
GBP	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
JPY	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
EUR	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02
USD	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.50	+0.02

New York Futures  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

European Stock Markets  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

## New EEC Talks on Steel Sought by West Germany

(Continued from Page 9)

foundation of an industrialized economy, providing the raw material for a wide range of manufacturing and heavy industry, such as shipbuilding, construction and vehicle making.

It is these sectors that have been struck hardest by the recession, and the result has been a steep fall in steel demand.

The EEC and United States, the second and third largest steel producers in the world after the Soviet Union, are now both working at less than 60 percent capacity, industry experts say.

But the slump of the past year is only part of the story.

It arrived when European and U.S. steel firms were already struggling in the face of fierce overseas competition to re-equip old, inefficient plants and end outdated working practices.

Because of the industry's scale, its new investment programs involve huge sums and in the case of many countries some government

involvement. Estimates by the U.S. industry suggest it will need around \$2 billion a year for the next four years to push its program through.

Now, with losses still heavy, these costly plans are threatened.

But without them, the steel companies appear to have little prospect of competing effectively against Japan's steel industry, whose output is quickly catching up to that in the EEC and the United States.

Japan's industry is the most modern and efficient in the world, using large, automated plants to achieve high productivity.

Annual output per man in some large Japanese steel plants last year was more than 850 tons, compared with 141 tons in Britain, which has one of the least efficient industries.

Japan's producers are helped by sustained demand from the country's successful car, shipbuilding and machinery industries, which

have far outperformed those in the West.

But competition for U.S. and EEC producers is also growing from newly industrialized countries, including Brazil, Spain and Australia, as well as the Communist bloc.

In their drive toward industrialization, some of these new steel-producing countries expanded output beyond their own needs. From being steel importers they have become exporters of cheap, lower-quality steel.

In Europe, Mr. Davignon has sought to restrict production, and thus competition, to try to give steelmakers time to restructure their companies.

But his program, created in 1977 with minimum prices and production quotas, has been blown apart by recession. Voluntary commitments to reduce production by 10 percent earlier this year have also been broken by many producers, industry officials say.

Savage price-cutting has reduced prices by 15 percent in a few months.

"Continuation of the disorder would have dire consequences, not only of economic nature but also of regional character," Davignon said.

Since 1975, the EEC steel industry has shed about 144,000 jobs, leaving a workforce of 670,000. But this year it is a loss of \$3 billion to \$5 billion, industry estimates say.

West German companies strongest and among the most efficient in the community, it is feared they should not be the same, extent as in other countries.

But other countries and firms anxious to avoid unlikely to agree to cut back industries more than others.

It was these conflicts of which effectively sabotage efforts for product backs.

Toronto Stocks  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
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CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

Commodity Indexes  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

Dividends  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

London Metals Market  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

Floating Rate Notes  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

Market Summary  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

Tokyo Exchange  
October 8, 1980

Commodity	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
WHEAT	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
COY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
RYE	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
BARLEY	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
CORN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02
SOYBEAN	2.50	2.52	2.48	2.50	+0.02

Tourist Officials  
Eye Visa Change

MANILA — World tourism officials are pushing for more liberal visa rules between countries to encourage tourist inflow, according to Robert Lonsdale, secretary general of the World Tourism Organization.

Mr. Lonsdale told newsmen at the World Tourism Conference in Manila Tuesday that visa regulations are unnecessary in the modern world. He said that the political committee of the organization is working on a resolution that recommends liberalization of the visa rules to facilitate smooth tourist flow.

Mr. Lonsdale said that some Latin American countries do not require visas and passports but only travel tickets or identification cards.

S. Korea Devalues Won

SEOUL — The Bank of Korea adjusted the won downwards Wednesday by 2.50 won to a new record mid-point low of 627.70 won to the dollar, the second largest one-day drop in the won's value since the controlled float was introduced Feb. 27. The bank cut the value by three won to the dollar on Sept. 24.

Spain Cancels  
Costly Air Plan

MADRID — The Spanish government has canceled an \$81-million plan submitted by the Hughes Aircraft Co. of the United States to modernize the



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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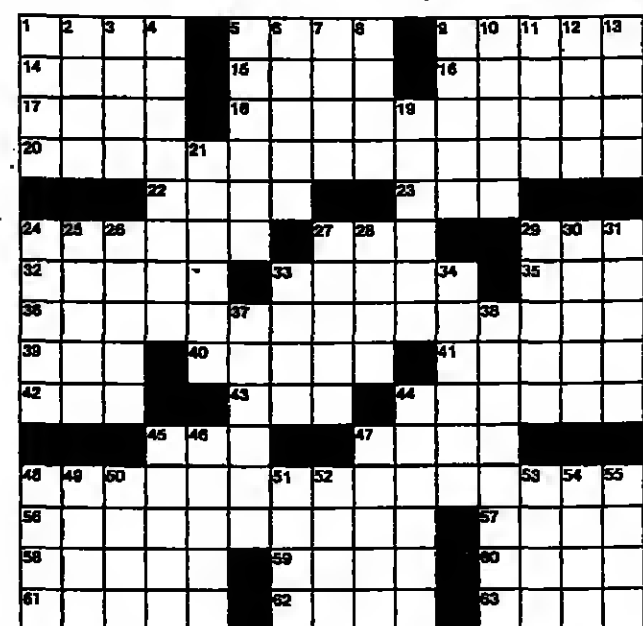
Limited number of rooms still available at Paris Hilton at preferential rates of:

FF. 325 per night plus 22% tax, single occupancy.  
FF. 375 per night plus 22% tax, double occupancy.

[illegible]



## CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



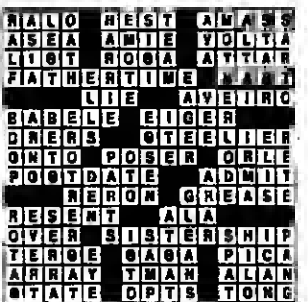
## ACROSS

- 1 Bang the keyboard  
5 Word with wet or white  
9 Winter sound  
14 Twenty quires  
15 "To work—pray"  
16 South American prairie  
17 Famed lawman  
18 Held  
20 Chinatown attraction  
22 Something to obey  
23 —salmon (sockeye)  
24 Narrow passage  
27 Pub purchase  
29 Spread's no-no  
32 Quickly  
33 Where to see "La Maja Desnuda"  
35 —du Diable  
36 Chinatown attraction  
39 Top painter of the Middle Ages  
41 Norway, to a Norwegian  
42 Suffice with law or saw

## DOWN

- 43 Popeye's Olive  
44 Obliquely  
45 Meet, as judges  
47 Sleuth's need  
48 Chinatown attraction  
50 Nobel prize in Literature, 1934  
57 Tracy's bride  
58 Word with said or thought  
59 Courts  
60 "Of—!"  
61 Strength  
62 Graf—  
63 Natty Bumpo's quarry  
1 Uoo, dos, —  
2 Relative of yep  
3 Young salmon  
4 Persons relying on experience vis-à-vis theory  
5 What some nuns will have none of  
6 "—and Sane Fourth!"  
7 Tend the pot  
8 "—the soil..."

## Solution to Previous Puzzle



## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALBUQUERQUE	22	14	LOS ANGELES	70	54
AMSTERDAM	12	8	MADRID	67	49
ANKARA	23	10	MANILA	21	16
ATHENS	24	11	MEXICO CITY	72	58
AUCKLAND	20	11	MIAMI	29	24
BANGKOK	22	16	MILAN	20	15
BEIRUT	27	14	MONTREAL	11	5
BELGRADE	26	17	MOSCOW	18	5
BELLEVILLE	16	9	MUNICH	12	5
BRUSSELS	17	7	NASSAU	28	21
BUENOS AIRES	24	13	NEW DELHI	24	17
CAIRO	22	15	NEW YORK	18	10
CASABLANCA	25	17	NICE	23	16
COPENHAGEN	11	5	OSLO	12	4
COSTA DEL SOL	11	5	PARIS	12	5
DUBLIN	11	5	PRAGUE	12	4
EDINBURGH	11	5	RIO DE JANEIRO	22	17
FLORENCE	12	6	ROME	16	10
FRANKFURT	13	6	SAN PAULO	16	11
GENEVA	13	6	SEOUL	21	13
H.S. MINK CITY	10	4	SINGAPORE	32	27
HONG KONG	21	16	STOCKHOLM	11	5
HOUSTON	24	13	SYDNEY	19	14
ISTANBUL	24	11	TAIPEI	23	17
JAKARTA	28	22	TEHRAN	29	18
JERUSALEM	26	14	TEL AVIV	29	18
JOHANNESBURG	27	14	TOKYO	26	21
LAS PALMAS	27	14	TURIN	22	17
LIMA	12	7	VIENNA	12	5
LONDON	12	7	WARSAW	16	11
			WASHINGTON	27	13
			ZURICH	12	4

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Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 15.255, 15.265, 15.275, 15.285, 15.295, 15.305, 15.315, 15.325, 15.335, 15.345, 15.355, 15.365, 15.375, 15.385, 15.395, 15.405, 15.415, 15.425, 15.435, 15.445, 15.455, 15.465, 15.475, 15.485, 15.495, 15.505, 15.515, 15.525, 15.535, 15.545, 15.555, 15.565, 15.575, 15.585, 15.595, 15.605, 15.615, 15.625, 15.635, 15.645, 15.655, 15.665, 15.675, 15.685, 15.695, 15.705, 15.715, 15.725, 15.735, 15.745, 15.755, 15.765, 15.775, 15.785, 15.795, 15.805, 15.815, 15.825, 15.835, 15.845, 15.855, 15.865, 15.875, 15.885, 15.895, 15.905, 15.915, 15.925, 15.935, 15.945, 15.955, 15.965, 15.975, 15.985, 15.995, 16.005, 16.015, 16.025, 16.035, 16.045, 16.055, 16.065, 16.075, 16.085, 16.095, 16.105, 16.115, 16.125, 16.135, 16.145, 16.155, 16.165, 16.175, 16.185, 16.195, 16.205, 16.215, 16.225, 16.235, 16.245, 16.255, 16.265, 16.275, 16.285, 16.295, 16.305, 16.315, 16.325, 16.335, 16.345, 16.355, 16.365, 16.375, 16.385, 16.395, 16.405, 16.415, 16.425, 16.435, 16.445, 16.455, 16.465, 16.475, 16.485, 16.495, 16.505, 16.515, 16.525, 16.535, 16.545, 16.555, 16.565, 16.575, 16.585, 16.595, 16.605, 16.615, 16.625, 16.635, 16.645, 16.655, 16.665, 16.675, 16.685, 16.695, 16.705, 16.715, 16.725, 16.735, 16.745, 16.755, 16.765, 16.775, 16.785, 16.795, 16.805, 16.815, 16.825, 16.835, 16.845, 16.855, 16.865, 16.875, 16.885, 16.895, 16.905, 16.915, 16.925, 16.935, 16.945, 16.955, 16.965, 16.975, 16.985, 16.995, 17.005, 17.015, 17.025, 17.035, 17.045, 17.055, 17.065, 17.075, 17.085, 17.095, 17.105, 17.115, 17.125, 17.135, 17.145, 17.155, 17.165, 17.175, 17.185, 17.195, 17.205, 17.215, 17.225, 17.235, 17.245, 17.255, 17.265, 17.275, 17.285, 17.295, 17.305, 17.315, 17.325, 17.335, 17.345, 17.355, 17.365, 17.375, 17.385, 17.395, 17.405, 17.415, 17.425, 17.435, 17.445, 17.455, 17.465, 17.475, 17.485, 17.495, 17.505, 17.515, 17.525, 17.535, 17.545, 17.555, 17.565, 17.575, 17.585, 17.595, 17.605, 17.615, 17.625, 17.635, 17.645, 17.655, 17.665, 17.675, 17.685, 17.695, 17.705, 17.715, 17.725, 17.735, 17.745, 17.755, 17.765, 17.775, 17.785, 17.795, 17.805, 17.815, 17.825, 17.835, 17.845, 17.855, 17.865, 17.875, 17.885, 17.895, 17.905, 17.915, 17.925, 17.935, 17.945, 17.955, 17.965, 17.975, 17.985, 17.995, 18.005, 18.015, 18.025, 18.035, 18.045, 18.055, 18.065, 18.075, 18.085, 18.095, 18.105, 18.115, 18.125, 18.135, 18.145, 18.155, 18.165, 18.175, 18.185, 18.195, 18.205, 18.215, 18.225, 18.235, 18.245, 18.255, 18.265, 18.275, 18.285, 18.295, 18.305, 18.315, 18.325, 18.335, 18.345, 18.355, 18.365, 18.375, 18.385, 18.395, 18.405, 18.415, 18.425, 18.435, 18.445, 18.455, 18.465, 18.475, 18.485, 18.495, 18.505, 18.515, 18.525, 18.535, 18.545, 18.555, 18.565, 18.575, 18.585, 18.595, 18.605, 18.615, 18.625, 18.635, 18.645, 18.655, 18.665, 18.675, 18.685, 18.695, 18.705, 18.715, 18.725, 18.735, 18.745, 18.755, 18.765, 18.775, 18.785, 18.795, 18.805, 18.815, 18.825, 18.835, 18.845, 18.855, 18.865, 18.875, 18.885, 18.895, 18.905, 18.915, 18.925, 18.935, 18.945, 18.955, 18.965, 18.975, 18.985, 18.995, 19.005, 19.015, 19.025, 19.035, 19.045, 19.055, 19.065, 19.075, 19.085, 19.095, 19.105, 19.115, 19.125, 19.135, 19.145, 19.155, 19.165, 19.175, 19.185, 19.195, 19.205, 19.215, 19.225, 19.235, 19.245, 19.255, 19.265, 19.275, 19.285, 19.295, 19.305, 19.315, 19.325, 19.335, 19.345, 19.355, 19.365, 19.375, 19.385, 19.395, 19.405, 19.415, 19.425, 19.435, 19.445, 19.455, 19.465, 19.475, 19.485, 19.495, 19.505, 19.515, 19.525, 19.535, 19.545, 19.555, 19.565, 19.575, 19.585, 19.595, 19.605, 19.615, 19.625, 19.635, 19.645, 19.655, 19.665, 19.675, 19.685, 19.695, 19.705, 19.715, 19.725, 19.735, 19.745, 19.755, 19.765, 19.775, 19.785, 19.795, 19.805, 19.815, 19.825, 19.835, 19.845, 19.855, 19.865, 19.875, 19.885, 19.895, 19.905, 19.915, 19.925, 19.935, 19.945, 19.955, 19.965, 19.975, 19.985, 19.995, 20.005, 20.015, 20.025, 20.035, 20.045, 20.055, 20.065, 20.075, 20.085, 20.095, 20.105, 20.115, 20.125, 20.135, 20.145, 20.155, 20.165, 20.175, 20.185, 20.195, 20.205, 20.215, 20.225, 20.235, 20.245, 20.255, 20.265, 20.275, 20.285, 20.295, 20.305, 20.315, 20.325, 20.335, 20.345, 20.355, 20.365, 20.375, 20.385, 20.395, 20.405, 20.415, 20.425, 20.435, 20.445, 20.455, 20.465, 20.475, 20.485, 20.495, 20.505, 20.515, 20.525, 20.535, 20.545, 20.555, 20.565, 20.575, 20.585, 20.595, 20.605, 20.615, 20.625, 20.635, 20.645, 20.655, 20.665, 20.675, 20.685, 20.695, 20.705, 20.715, 20.725, 20.735, 20.745, 20.755, 20.765, 20.775, 20.785, 20.795, 20.805, 20.815, 20.825, 20.835, 20.845, 20.855, 20.865, 20.875, 20.885, 20.895, 20.905, 20.915, 20.925, 20.935, 20.945, 20.955, 20.965, 20.975, 20.985, 20.995, 21.005, 21.015, 21.025, 21.035, 21.045, 2







